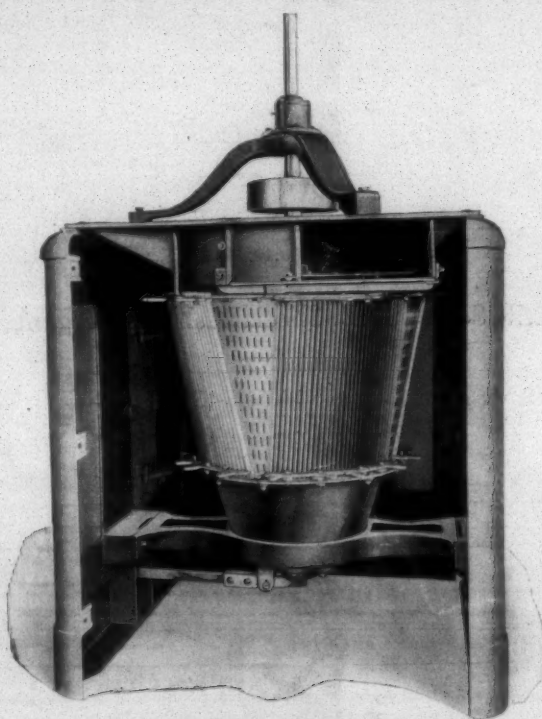


SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. XXIV.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1922.

NUMBER 6



(Patent Applied For)

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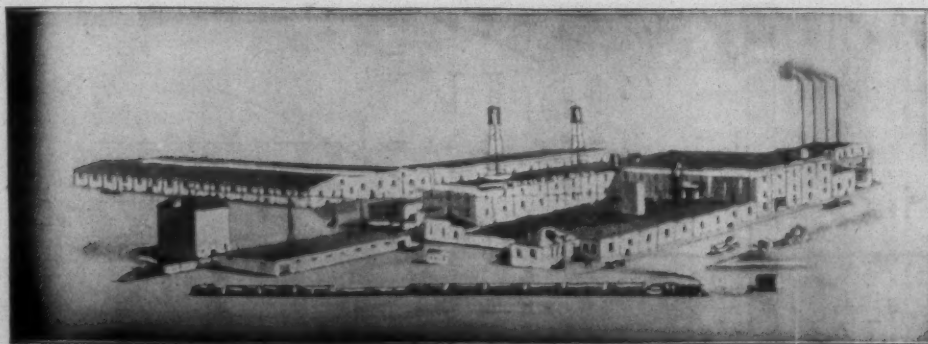
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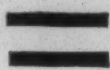
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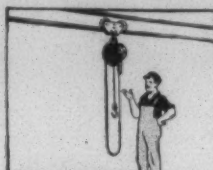
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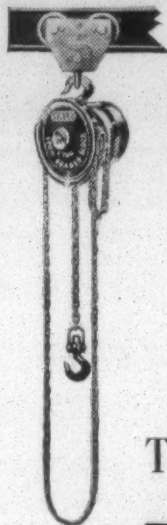
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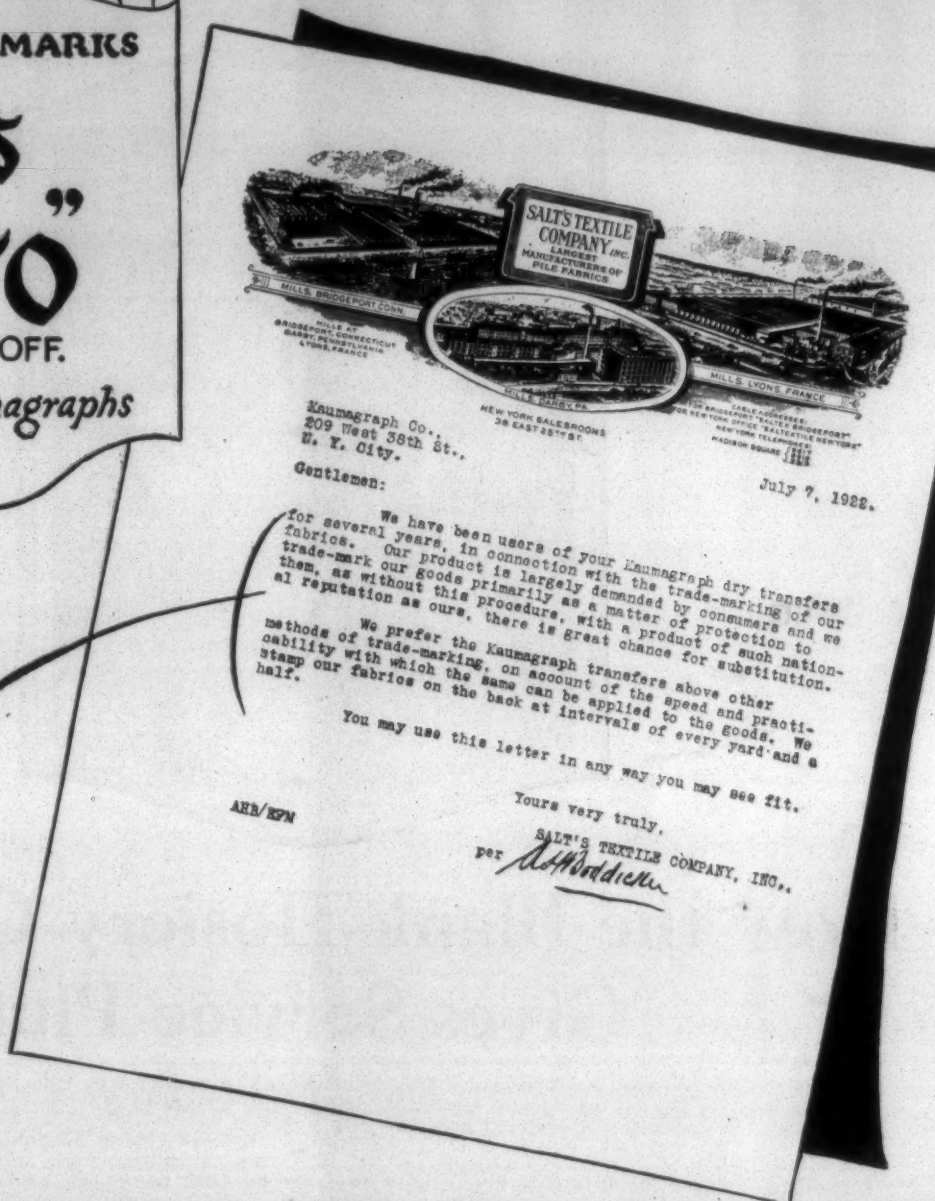
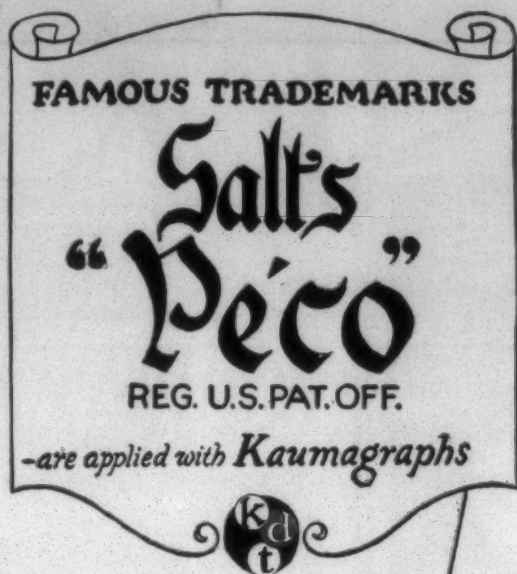
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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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VOL. XXIV.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1922.

NUMBER 6

Development of the Automatic Loom

(Address by W. R. O'Hara of Stamford Co., before Rotary Club, of Charlotte.)

Weaving is one of the oldest arts known to civilization. As far back as history records the acts of mankind cloth has been used by the races of the world, and in excavations in which the bodies of Egyptian mummies have been found, some of the finest fabrics were discovered wrapped around these mummies. Even modern skill and knowledge of textiles have not been competent to reproduce cloth of a similar texture, finish and durability. Other excavations have revealed small images, representing the art of weaving by the use of pegs and various kinds of fibre. Later we find that Silas Marner amasses a hoard of gold through the use of his hand loom, as told by George Elliott, and all the way down through advancing periods weaving has been directly associated with the human race and its progress.

Cloth is a matter of interest to every civilized person. With the exception of the savages living in warm climates, every human being has use for clothing. It is my purpose to describe briefly how the loom has been developed from the crude form of other centuries to the high speed automatic machine that is now being used in our modern Southern mills.

The oldest form loom that we know about was operated by man power and was called the hand loom. Only the simplest form of weaving was possible with this crude apparatus, which consisted in the interlacing of a warp thread, or woof, with the filling, or weft, each thread alternating in appearing on the surface. On these hand looms this warp was opened into sheds by a treadle, and the shuttle was thrown through these openings in the warp by hand. Each loom required one operative, and only a few yards of cloth per day could be woven through this process. Later it was discovered that a loom could be driven by outside power, and operatives could take care of several machines. The first power loom was operated in this country about 1840, and was developed through various improvements and refinements up to our plain loom of today. On light goods such as sheetings, print cloths, etc., the average number of plain looms might be placed at from

eight to twelve per weaver, based on the construction of the goods and the individual condition in the mill.

This power loom revolutionized the textile industry, so far as weaving was concerned, and enabled the mill owners to operate their mills in much larger units and at a much lower cost per yard for their products. With the higher speed of the loom, which on 40" plain goods averages about 160 picks per minute, certain refinements were necessary to act as a safeguard against imperfections in the cloth, caused by the breaking of the filling or the warp threads. A filling fork was invented which stops the loom automatically when the filling breaks, and a warp stop is now used to stop the loom immediately when there is a break in the warp thread. Each warp thread is run through a light drop wire, and when one of these threads break, the wire drops and connects with a certain mechanism to stop the loom. This means that there is a constant mechanical supervision which guarantees, to a large extent, the character of the goods and the efficiency of the machine.

With the minds of the best textile inventors at work it was found that the bobbins containing the filling could be replaced, when exhausted, by a fresh bobbin without stopping the loom. This meant that operatives could attend to twice as many looms as had been possible prior to that time.

These patents were perfected approximately twenty-five years ago and again made a great change in the manufacture of cloth. Two types of looms were commonly sold, one of which changed the shuttle when the filling had been exhausted and the other ejected the empty bobbin and replaced it with a full one. These two types are now being operated in our Southern mills today.

What this meant to the textile world can be readily seen when it is now possible, under ideal conditions, to operate from 20 to 30 looms per weaver on plain goods. Weaving costs were cut in half and further economy was immediately reflected in the smaller number of operatives and low mill village cost.

It was found that when the filling was allowed to be run entirely from the bobbin, frequent defects were caused which were objectionable on high class goods. This has

been remedied by the operation of a feeler which feels the bobbin, changing it before all of the yarn has been exhausted. This causes more waste, but insures cloth free from shuttle marks and imperfections that had been found before the use of the filler.

Many of the old mills in the New Bedford and Fall River districts are still equipped with plain looms. Some recent figures show that more than 50 per cent of the looms in these districts are of the old type. In the South most of the mill constructions is much newer than in New England and automatic looms are the rule. In many cases where old looms have been in use the mill executives are alert enough to see the disadvantages, and have replaced this old machinery with the modern loom. This means that under present conditions our Southern mills are able to make print cloth, sheeting and other such fabrics much cheaper than our New England competitors. With the labor cost double that of the Southern mill through the use of antiquated machinery the Fall River manufacturer is having his troubles in competing when business must be sought on narrow margins.

The automobile pneumatic tire has brought about a decided development in the textile industry, and the weaving of the fabric used in the manufacture of these tires is of considerable importance. Practically all of this development has come about during the past ten years, and today looms are being built which weave the tire fabric and cord fabric in large quantities. Very frequently the cord fabric which is used in the manufacture of cord tires is woven on a loom which is fitted up with a creel instead of a beam, and which is more of a winding process than weaving. The square fabric, or tire fabric, is woven on a very heavy loom, but is woven loosely enough to allow the adhesion of rubber when applied in the tire factories. Naturally this square fabric must be absolutely perfect, for the reason that a single defect would weaken the tire when under pressure. These looms are equipped with feelers and great care is given to the inspection of the product from the looms.

Weaving is an art, as we mentioned in the first part of this talk; and to manufacture fine goods, experienced weavers are necessary. For a

number of years the New England manufacturers around New Bedford and elsewhere thought that fine ginghams, voiles, lawns, and similar fabrics could not be woven successfully in Southern Mills.

In the New England districts most of this work has been done by skilled weavers on plain looms. The Southern manufacturer is accepting the challenge and such mills as Judson, Dunbar and Stonecutter are showing what can be accomplished through persistent effort and proper attention to the operatives. Much of this work is being done on automatic looms, and when a Southern manufacturer goes into this field seriously, a competition in the Piedmont section along these lines will be as keen as it has been in the coarser goods. In the Gastonia district it is possible now to buy almost any count yarns necessary to make many of these fine goods, and it is only a question of time when the Southern mills will be turning out products in large quantities which can be successfully sold in competition with goods from any other district. And this will be done on automatic looms.

Textile Cost Accounting.

Discussing the question of "Textile Costs" at the convention of the National Association of Cost Accountants at Atlantic City, John Nash McCullaugh, secretary of the National Association of Hosiery & Underwear Manufacturers, said in part:

One of the first problems to be considered is the spinning problem. I believe the lack of accounting methods and efficiency in the spinning industry today can be attributed to the fact that more money is made by gambling in the cotton market than by manufacturing; hence the knowledge of accurate and proper costs is secondary to what is considered to be a 'hunch' in buying or selling cotton. I have seen several scales used in figuring costs by spinners. They start with No. 10s and add overhead as the numbers of yarn increase. There is no reason why a No. 20 yarn should carry more overhead than a No. 10 yarn, if both yarns are passed through the plant in exactly the same amount of time.

"An outstanding feature that causes marked variation in production costs is the variation in the amount of time spent in the spinning process." (Continued on Page 23.)

Estimate Tariff Will Increase Landed Prices by 10 to 15 Per Cent.

While it is impossible for factors in the textile market to figure prices accurately, on the basis of the new tariff rates, as yet, wholesalers interviewed recently stated that on certain cloths imported, there would be an increase from 10 to 15 per cent on the landed prices, and that a number of houses have withdrawn their quotations and are now figuring prices on the basis of the new rates. Retailers in the metropolitan district who are not inclined to comment freely on the effect of the tariff nevertheless, maintained the view that there would be no immediate increase in prices, says The Daily News Record.

Wholesalers, speaking of the elastic feature of the tariff, stated that this clause would operate to the benefit of clothiers, because the rates, they felt, would be reduced, if anything, owing to the fact that clothing is a necessity.

One of the largest retailers in the New York market said that he believed exporters in foreign markets would make some adjustments to meet the increased duties. If an English exporter, he said, is selling a man's wool topcoat for 80s, he may see it to his advantage to reduce his wholesale price to either 70s or 75s in order to stimulate trade in the American market. "I feel confident that some such adjustment will be made," said this retailer, "because I have recently met French exporters and have heard them say that the loss of the American market in an effective way would be a serious blow to national commerce at the present time."

Of those interviewed yesterday in the wholesale market regarding the effect of the new tariff a selling agent, representing a large group of British mills, who carries a limited stock in New York, said that he had \$50,000 worth of stock on the water only a day or two out at the time the new tariff was passed.

On a 16-ounce cloth, this agent feels that increased landed prices will run from 10 to 15 per cent and that all of their prices have been withdrawn and new prices are being figured, which will be considerably increased owing to the fact that the overhead—salesmen's commissions, etc., will have to be included.

While the new tariff is not as bad as anticipated at first, this house feels that the definite effect will depend upon how much domestic concerns increase their prices.

One of the most important houses dealing in flannels states that the duty on flannels made partly from cotton will be approximately 10 per cent. This is due to the fact that on cloths of this character the woolen schedule will apply on the wool content of the cloth and the balance of the content will be assessed on the cotton schedule. On the other hand woolen flannels will show a much larger percentage of increase. In a specific instance, this house states that an all wool flannel cloth costing 31 cents is now being priced at 44 1-2 cents a yard, and this increase is entirely due to the new tariff.

Speaking of the cotton schedule, this house states that it is so am-

biguous that it cannot be interpreted the same way by two individuals, and they state that some of the Customs House brokers are sending out letters to their clients asking for blanket authority to protest any entries which they think are wrongly appraised by the Customs House and the cotton schedule is so ambiguous that this authority is asked because that they feel there is a great possibility that it will be interpreted by the appraiser entirely upon his individual opinion.

A representative for a number of the British furnishing goods lines states that there will be no decline in the present prices in the London market, to offset the increase in the tariff. In his opinion, retailers will hesitate to place orders for spring, owing to the increase in prices. In his opinion, it is yet too early to express any judgment as to the definite effect that the new tariff will have on imported furnishing goods, and it will be some months before they can definitely determine this, until after the goods have actually passed through the Customs House, and they have tried out the new customs law in actual operation.

In speaking of silk mufflers, which are being landed at the present time at about \$12 each, they state that there will be an increase of approximately 20 per cent, which will make the mufflers retail for somewhere around \$25, and it is doubtful whether men will be willing to pay that price, although some women will.

The domestic hat manufacturers have had a good representative in Congress, in the opinion of this selling agent, and have so fixed the tariff that it will be rather difficult to do business, having made the hat schedule so much per dozen, plus 25 per cent ad valorem, and this will largely restrict importation on hats, it is said.

Wool hosiery will not be affected so largely, as the increase will only amount to a net of about 10 per cent, it was stated.

It seemed to be the general consensus of opinion among several of the larger retailers that the tariff would have immediately obvious effect on the prices of goods sold here at retail. Merchants were not prone to say much, however, and when they were willing to commit themselves they refused to be definitely named. One of the largest retailers in the country stated that as far as he was concerned there would be no immediate increase in prices and that he didn't see how other merchants would be able to raise theirs in fairness to the consumer.

"In the first place we have all the imported goods that we have been buying under the old tariff listed in our catalog. Even if we were inclined to raise prices on these articles we certainly couldn't do it now. There are some things, especially small and fairly high priced articles that will of necessity increase in the very near future. But at the present time I believe things will continue much the same."

"In the high priced clothing it seems doubtful if there will be any great change even when the effect of the tariff is felt. What the final result will be, no one can tell, but

it is my personal opinion that exporters in foreign markets will make some adjustments to meet the circumstances.

"I have been working over this tariff problem right along. I have here several small articles like gloves or stockings," he continued. "The turnover in these is comparatively rapid and I feel that in some instances there will be a raise in a short time, but you will notice that in the majority of cases we will retain our old prices in the interest of sound business. I see no necessity for causing a stir in the market by the introduction of any widespread change, for a steady market is undoubtedly a commodity that the merchant can pay for to his advantage, provided he uses his discretion and stops at the right time."

A nationally known retailer of men's clothing declared that he saw no particular reason why the tariff should create a market even salutarily tighter than the one we have just gone through. "About the only furnishings that we import," he stated, "are some very expensive and some decidedly conservative small articles, for which there is always a steady and unquestioned demand. Men who buy imported hats, mufflers, and other neckwear, and like to model their appearance on the more dignified and cosmopolitan English styles, will always buy those articles irrespective of an increase of 10 per cent or more in the retail selling price," he added.

It is probable that any feeling of reticence among the merchants at the present time, can be better interpreted as a policy of waiting and reserving judgment, than of any apprehension of sweeping effects the tariff will have. "It is a lawyers' tariff," one declared. "Frankly, I don't get it. I wish I were a lawyer. I'd start a customs division immediately and dispense with price tags for a while. American valuation means as little to me as any national question possibly could. But I am not counting on anything drastic occurring soon. I shall confine my activity to boosting business and not discussing the tariff."

Method of Accounting for Waste in a Cotton Spinning Mill.

The subject of waste is of vital interest to any manufacturer. Considering the fact that so little has been written on the subject of textile costs those interested in this phase of cost accounting will be pleased to know that the National

Association of Cost Accounting has recently issued as an official publication an article by George Klimmer, entitled "A Method of Accounting for Waste in a Cotton Spinning Mill."

Following a general review of the manufacturing processes in the textile industry the author proceeds to develop his subject from the standpoint of simple accounting for waste. Both the value of waste percentages and the description of waste records are emphasized. Accurate determination of waste percentages provides a basis whereby the textile manufacturer may compare his percentages with that of another and so ascertain whether his own percentage is too high, or whether it is lower than others.

From a standpoint of operating efficiency, the keeping of individual records of the quantities of waste resulting from each operation and the different grades of cotton is urged.

A more elaborate system of accounting for large organizations is presented. A number of charts, diagrams, and other forms needed in connection with the working out of these systems are given, and the writer, in conclusion, outlines the results that may be obtained from a proper system of accounting for waste.

Copies of this publication may be obtained from the office of the secretary, National Association of Cost Accountants, 130 West 42nd street, New York. The price to non-members of the Association is seventy-five cents per copy.

Sweden Importing More Textiles.

Sweden, in June, 1922, imported nearly 2,000,000 kilos of raw cotton compared with 1,500,000 in May and 100,000 kilos in June, 1921. Cotton yarn imports were likewise larger, amounting to 69,000 kilos compared with 24,000 in June, 1921, and cotton goods imports in June, 1922, amounted 217,000 kilos or nearly three times the quantity taken in the same month a year ago. Imports of woolen goods also increased over a year ago, amounting to 487,000 kilos compared with 154,000 in June, 1921. American textiles would probably have a large sale in Sweden provided exporters offered the same terms as the English and French, that is, sixty to ninety days. German deliveries to Sweden have lately been exceedingly slow but German textile exporters are offering very liberal terms, according to Consul General Murphy, Stockholm.

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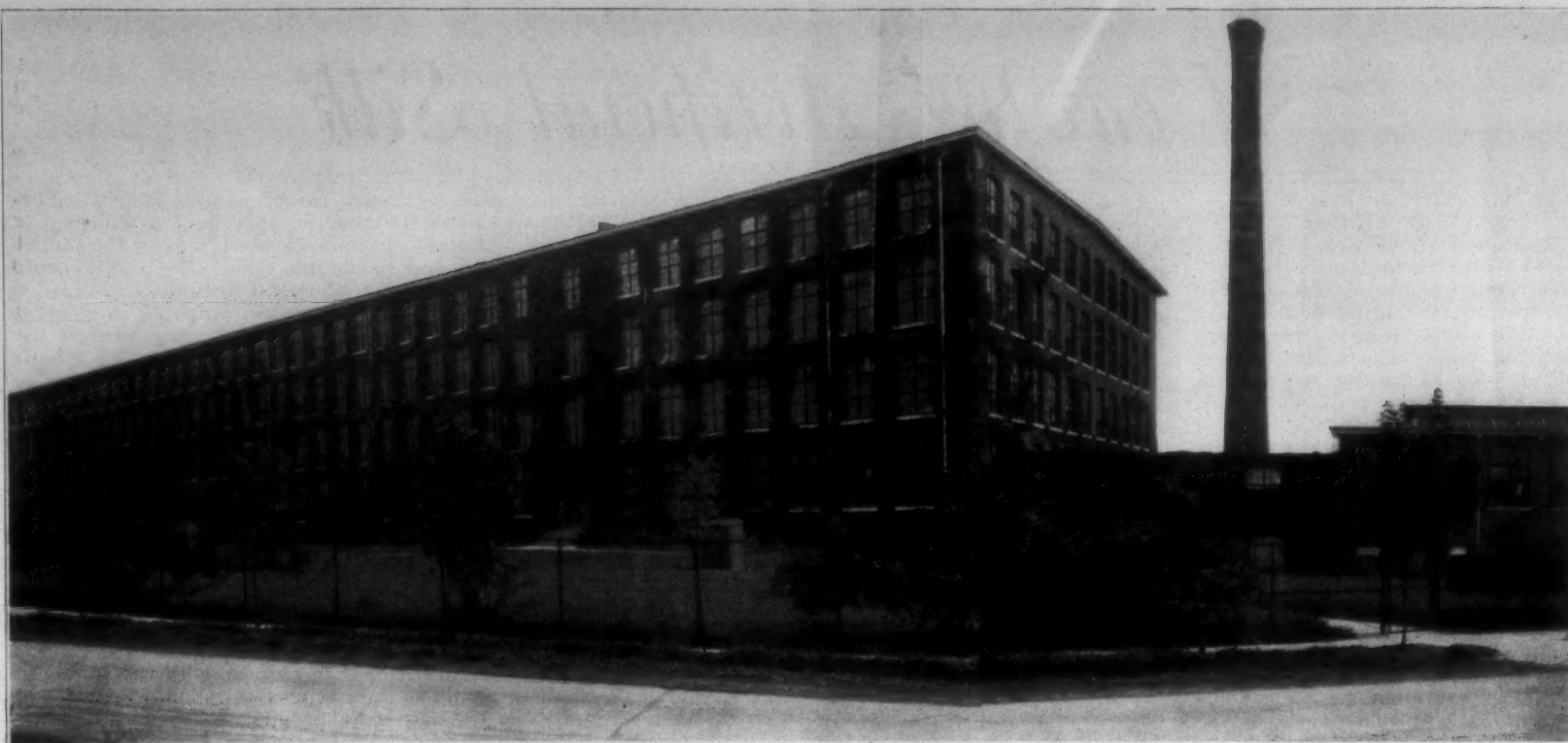
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Armco Ingot Iron

Weaving Artificial Silk

(Continued From Last Week.)

Weft Winding.

The yarn should be thoroughly dried before winding, and it is a very good plan to have it stored in an oven at a moderate temperature for about one hour, so as to prevent any strained places. Any strained places which may be caused in this process will not be seen until they are woven into the cloth, when they will show up as bright picks. Care should also be taken, on the other hand, not to heat it too excessively, or the yarn will become very brittle and lively, and will be difficult to weave. In winding cotton hands it is the custom to shake the hanks upon a pole to open them out, but with artificial silk this should never be attempted; they should all be opened out by hand and placed upon the swifts in a straight condition. The weighting arrangement should be carefully attended to, so that one bobbin may not be wound much tighter than another. The bobbins should be fairly firm, as slack bobbins will fly off, owing to the slippery nature of the yarn. When piecing up broken threads a sufficient length should be taken off the swift and the bobbin before the knot is tied, and no long ends should be left on the knots. The bobbins should be started gently to prevent any sudden jerk.

The winding of artificial silk weft in stationary cups is a failure, as it requires a very sensitive builder motion. The better method to reduce any strained places is to wind the yarn firm from the hanks on to the bobbins before winding on to pirns. Knots should be laid on the largest diameter of the pirn and not in the traverse, so that during the process of weaving the thread will draw freely from the pirn. Any obstruction on the bobbin caused by knots and broken filaments will show up as bright picks. If possible, the winders should be taught to divide the bobbins into two classes—those free from knots and those which contain the knots. Then the latter may be woven into a cloth that will not show up the bright picks to the same degree—say, a two-weft cotton and silk checked 2 by 2 or 4 by 4.

The Rapid Pirn Winder.

The "rapid pirn winder" is an excellent machine for placing yarn on to "pirns" or "paper tubes," and is extensively employed in winding other yarns, in addition to artificial silk. The pirns employed may be formed with a conical base or in the form of a pin cop, as with paper tubes. The pirn is built up by a conical cup in a ball-bearing; the cup is made of fibre, and the slightest touch turns the cone and renders damage to the yarn by friction practically impossible. Various sizes of conical shapers can be employed for different diameters of pirns, and these can be changed in a few seconds by thumb pressure. Another special feature is a hard nosing arrangement, whereby the tension on the yarn is slightly increased when winding on the nose of the pirn; this prevents the glazed weft from

slipping off the pirn. The traverse motion is usually designed to give seven coils up and seven down on each traverse.

The machine is also fitted with a slow-starting device which enables the winder, after piecing a broken thread, to gradually start the spindle and prevent strained places and a second breakage. An automatic tension device, a full pirn stop motion, and a broken thread stop motion are all present, and make the machine suitable for all classes of yarn.

Weaving of Artificial Silk.

The weaving of artificial silk as weft presents more difficulty than warp. The best results are obtained with the weft wound on to specially-prepared tubes of about $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter, made from unpolished paper free from roughness and with indented rings at intervals to prevent the yarn from slipping off. When a suitable pirn has been secured the shuttle should be specially prepared to receive it. The smooth, springy, and slippery nature of this weft makes it very difficult to deal with; it unwinds too easily, thereby causing curls, slack picks, bad selvages, tight picks, marked and dirty weft. The ordinary method of placing a brush in the shuttle eye to prevent the weft from curling is not sufficient, and the placing of stiff brushes down the side of the shuttle similar to those used for polished cotton is too harsh and severe on the thread. The best methods are those which exert a slight and even pressure upon every coil of yarn as it is unwound from the tube, so that it will never have the opportunity to fly. An old method was to place an elastic tape about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide in the side of the shuttle a little behind the base of the tube and the other end into the bottom of the shuttle near the pot eye. This tape was drawn tight to press against the yarn for the full length of the tube. This proved to be a very effective method and answers very well until the elastic wears and frays out or becomes slack.

Another method is to place a piece of furniture velvet inside the shuttle by means of seccotine or glue, in such a way that the tube lies against it for the full length. The velvet bed should extend from the shuttle eye to the base, and when correctly fixed is both effective and durable. To prevent the weft from flying up pirns may be placed near the eye or tunnel shuttles employed. Instead of using velvet the sides of the shuttle may be lined with fur, e. g., rabbit fur. The picker should be kept perfectly smooth, and the front of the shuttle box covered with soft smooth cotton cloth to prevent the marking of the weft. The weft fork and the grate should also be kept smooth, and selvages should not be too tight. The picking motion should not be too jerky, and a good checking of the shuttle is required. If these points are attended to there should be no difficulty

in weaving artificial silk weft.

Cutting of the weft is also another trouble which often requires attention, especially in broad looms and where the reed space is full up. The causes of this are—the weft fork cutting the weft on the grid and the temples touching the reed.

On account of the liability to ballooning the weft is very often marked; this generally, but not always, occurs on the offside of the loom. The buffers and boxes must be kept very clean, and the weft kept down from touching the spindle.

Shuttles.

Shuttles for weaving artificial silk are supplied by several manufacturers in England and America. The insides of the shuttles are lined with lamb skin, which gives an ideal tension on the weft. The bottom of the shuttles are filled into within $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch from the peg bottom to prevent ballooning below, and the top is also a full tunnel. The different forms of pegs are for various sizes and styles of tubes and pirns. The tension device in the shuttle eye may consist of either pieces of fur or cotton mops inserted, or a later device by the above firm, the button tension arrangement. The weft passes between the two buttons and the drag is obtained by the pressure exerted by the coiled strings on either side of the buttons. This forms a very effective and uniform tension device which prevents ballooning and weft marking.

The weft may be brought out from the eye at the side, which is a usual practice with overpick looms, but with underpick looms it may, with advantage, be brought out from the eye at the top. This reduces the tendency for blacking and marking the weft, which is a serious trouble in overpick looms. I have found that this shuttle, when applied to overpick looms, will often obviate weft marking.

The Warp.

In weaving warp yarn there should be no difficulty, but when troubles do occur they are different to those met with in weaving the weft. Most of the two-fold artificial silk warp will weave without being sized, but the lustre is not so good as that obtained by using single yarn. Folded yarns are only used for the production of special effects, for fabrics which require a dry finish, and by those who do not know how to get the best results from single yarn. Soft-finished single yarn is the best because it covers better, and when finished the figures look very full as compared with those made from two-fold yarns. The best kind of healds are those which contain a glass or metal eye to reduce the friction on the thread as it is passing through. Cotton healds may be successfully used when knit to pattern or employed as adapter healds, but they should be smoothly varnished and free from hunger. The reeds should be made of well-polished flexible wire, of round or oval section. The sheds should not be too great, and the tension on the

warp rather on the tight side, because the ends have a tendency to hang in the shed, causing the shuttle to run into them. The healds should not be tightly sprung.

The greatest difficulty in weaving this material as warp yarn is the chafing of the threads; this results in the formation of runners or beads of broken filaments behind the reed. Where the silk is woven all the way across the reed should be reduced in counts as much as possible, and more threads per dent inserted to reduce the friction. In case where the silk is combined with other material, such as voile yarn and silk in stripe form, and where above 50 dents per inch (100's reed) are required in the ground portion, it is advisable to have reeds made to pattern, with the counts in the silk portion reduced to half that of the ground portion. This becomes necessary where the voile effect is required in the ground, and is to be dented one per cent, while that of the silk may require to be dented either 2's, 3's, or 4's in half-counts of the reed.

Sized yarns which have to be kept in stock for some time should be kept in very dry rooms, as the size used has a great affinity for moisture and seems to dissolve and disappear in a damp room. The one great secret is to keep the yarn dry both in the weaving shed and store rooms. In weaving the warp should not be allowed to rub along the raceboard, and should be woven with the figures on the surface, and the shedding so timed that the strain and friction on the warp is reduced to a minimum by beating up with the sheds crossing later. If the ground is plain this may be worked by healds and plain tappets under the loom, and timed earlier than the silk warp controlled from the dobby.

When looms have to stand over week-ends or holidays the tension should be released to obtain a good start up on resuming, because the yarn will absorb moisture from the atmosphere.

The yarn in its sized condition looks very thin and wiry, but when the size as been washed off during the dyeing and finishing processes the thread swells out, causing the filaments of the different threads to be very close together, and to appear to be a number of fine threads worked as one. These cover up the weft entirely, and show very solid figures. This also applies to weft when used all through the piece or in check form.

The warp must be placed on the beam hard and level and as near to the reed space as possible. The shuttle race should be perfectly smooth, or better still, covered with swansdown, to form a soft bed for the warp and the shuttle to run over without splitting the threads.

The silk yarn should never be placed upon the same beam as the other yarn, where it is used in stripe form, as it requires separate tension.

(Continued on Page 22.)

THE FUNCTIONS OF THE ENGINEER

TO HELP TEXTILE ESTABLISHMENTS
ATTAIN GREATER ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE



THE textile mill that carries the manufacturing processes of its cloth to completion—that is, weaves, bleaches, dyes and finishes its product in its own plant, is in an admirable position.

It can control the quality of its product and deliver it finished ready for the use of the apparel manufacturer or the ultimate consumer.

The economic position of such a mill is not one of dependence on a converter or a middleman.

The possibilities for additional profits are open to any textile mill, not already so equipped, by the addition of a department to finish his product for the market.

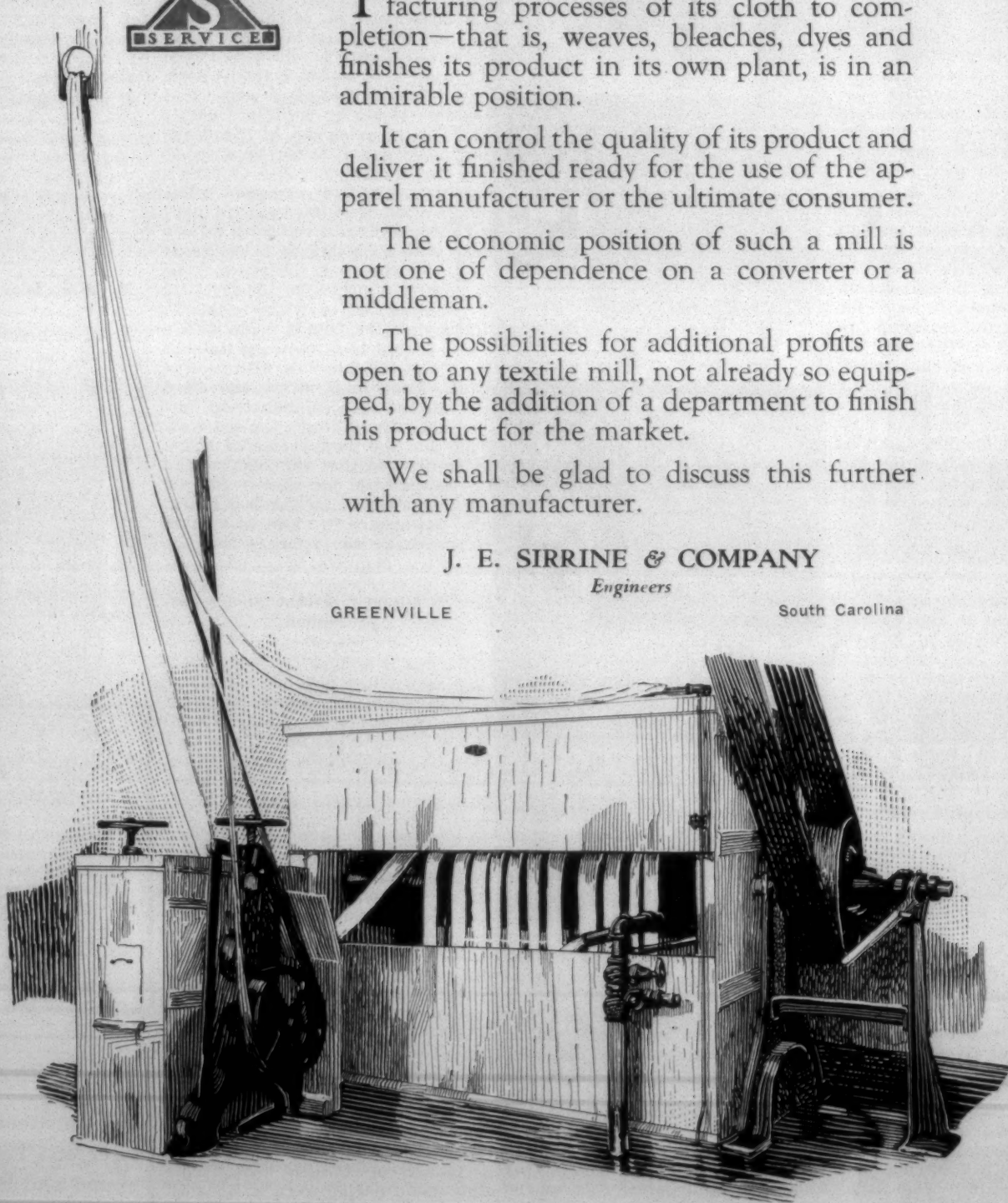
We shall be glad to discuss this further with any manufacturer.

J. E. SIRRINE & COMPANY

Engineers

GREENVILLE

South Carolina



Overseer to Superintendent

Written exclusively for Southern Textile Bulletin by "Old Fixer", a man who has had long & varied experience in this work

Manufacture of Blankets.

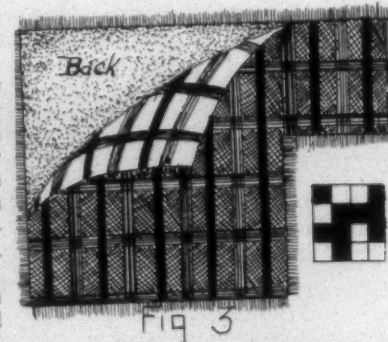
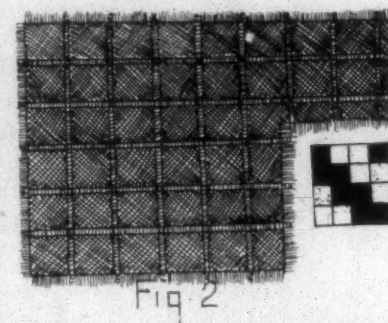
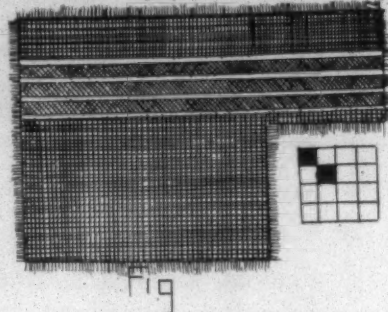
The manufacture of blankets has always been a more or less profitable one and is engaged in by a number of the mills. Sometimes the blankets are made as a side line. During the war some of the mills changed their machinery to manufacture blankets for the army. There is always a demand for bed blanket. While wool stock is preferable for blanket yarns, a great many blankets of fairly good grade are woven with a greater percentage of cotton in them than wool. The application of shoddy blankets is practised without serious detriment providing that it is used in limited quantities. The mill undertaking to manufacture a pure woolen blanket would find that the price necessary to charge for the same would be prohibitive to the average householder. A pair of wide blankets woven with pure wool of fine, soft grade, so essential to a superior bed cover, would have to cost about \$30.00 to give the manufacturer a return on the investment. As the average housewife seeks for blankets costing from \$5 to \$15 per pair it is necessary for the manufacturer to keep the cost of making within a price to warrant retailing the blankets at the popular figure. In making the mix for a common white woolen bed blanket about 50 per cent medium staple cotton can be used with wool for the warp and 40 per cent cotton with wool for the filling. The trouble with the making of the mixes in many mills is that the superintendent is inclined to use wools of a coarse fiber. Blankets are required to be soft.

The staple should be long enough to warrant the raising of a good nap. Softness of feel and prominence of nap are not possible with a short, curly, coarse staple. Nor can an acceptable bed blanket be made with yarns composed mainly of shoddy. Horse blankets, of course, are mostly shoddy and coarse wool combined with cotton. The cotton fiber is relied on to retain the shorter stapled stock together. But horse blankets can be thick and heavy; and fineness of feel is not expected. Horse blankets are subjected to rough use, while the housewife is usually careful with her blankets and wants fine ones.

Laying Out the Blanket Warps.

A good white blanket is made with stock composed of 50 per cent wool and 50 per cent cotton for the warp spun to 3 run and given sufficient twist to assure a strong thread. The filling is made of 60 per cent wool and 40 per cent cotton spun 2 1-2 run, with a soft twist so as to make the raising of the nap easy. The warp is dressed with 1,200 ends, and drawn to 80 inches in a wide loom. The filling is set for 40 picks per inch. This blanket is woven on the plain cotton weave, with two harnesses, and with the chain registering one up and one down as in Figure 1 which shows a sample of the heading and the chain. The

chain is shown with one repeat only. As many repeats would be made as necessary to pass the chain around would otherwise project will be covered. Then blanket is then ready for the market.



the cylinder of the head motion of the loom, unless the weaving were done on a cam loom, in which case the chain would not be needed. For the heading three bars of 12 picks each of a color differing from that of the body of the blanket are woven in. If the blanket is white, light colored blue bars are always appropriate for the heading. If the blanket is colored, some color different from the body of the blanket can be used for the bars.

After the blanket is woven it is scoured and if necessary put through the fulling mill where the meshes are closed, and the blanket fulled to the width and length desired. Most blankets require but a light fulling as the length and width are regulated in the loom. Next comes the raising of the nap on the gigging machinery. The pile thus produced will cover the weave of the blanket and add to the softness and the warmth of the texture. Then comes the drawing of the hand card across the heading bars of the blanket for the purpose of laying the nap lengthwise with the stripes, imparting a finish to the same. Then the edges of the ends of the blanket are bound with ribbon or hemmed in such way that the ends of the warp which

Blankets Woven with a Twilled Effect.

Figure 3 is a blanket made with a face and a backing of different stock. This blanket is made with either four or eight harnesses, with a double pattern, the chain of which is also shown in one repeat. The face weave is a plain cotton one and the back weave the same. The draft is made by combing the plain weave shown in Figure 1 with a weave of the same kind arranged for its back.

With the double plain weave it is possible to get an entirely separate back cloth, as shown in the drawing. The weave is arranged to tie the two texture together at proper intervals so as to form a solid union. When blankets of this type are made an opportunity is given for a woolen face with a shoddy or lower grade stock for the back. There may be a pattern in stripes on the face and a plain colored or white back. In the sample the face is made with a light colored body of warp threads, striped at the intervals with colored ends. Each body stripe has eight threads and each colored stripe four threads. The filling is the same except that the darker colored stripe is omitted so that the blanket can be woven with one shuttle for the backing, and two for the face filling. The finishing of this type of blanket is practically the same as that for the other blankets.

Spring Hosiery Market Shows Improvement.

Buying of hosiery for next spring continues to improve steadily, though gradually, sellers here report. Orders are being placed more freely for all types of merchandise, including silks, which have been exceptionally quiet for some time. Mills are not generally willing to accept long time contracts on silk goods, however, in view of the erratic conditions in the raw silk market. Most silk hosiery orders specify early delivery for cash.

There is a good demand reported for women's fine mercerized and lisle hosiery for next spring, and some orders are being placed for these goods for spot delivery as well. Sellers see this demand as a preparation for possible development of the tendency toward longer skirts. Cotton stockings can be worn with long skirts, whereas they are not appropriate with short skirts. Under the same impulse, buyers are placing larger orders for silk stockings with a 15-inch or 16-inch boot. This style could not be worn at all with short skirts because of the incongruous effect of the splicing half way up, but with longer dresses it permits a material saving to the wearer. These stockings are obtainable here at prices around \$8 to \$10 for full fashioned grades.

Men's hosiery for next spring is not yet moving in any great volume, although orders are being placed for small quantities covering practically all styles. Prices generally quoted throughout the market on both men's and women's hosiery show practically no change from fall quotations. Although some houses have named prices considerably below the market, this is not thought to have had much effect on buying in general. Sellers whose prices are about at the general market level report that they find no hesitation among buyers that might be traced to the action of the few lower sellers.

It is the opinion of the trade that those who have named the low prices have moved simply to start business, and that their prices will be advanced within a short time, after enough orders have been placed to insure production operations for a month or two.

Mountain Island Power All Sold.

The Southern Power Co. has announced that they have sold all of the power that will be produced by their Mountain Island, N. C., development and that all other contracts that were under negotiation will be cancelled as they will not be able to supply the power.

The Mountain Island development is expected to produce 90,000 kilowatt hours per annum and 80 per cent of the power sold has been contracted for by North Carolina and South Carolina cotton mills, many of which are new mills and additions yet to be built. The Mountain Island development will not likely be completed before the fall of 1923.

WILTS Veneer Packing Cases are lighter and stronger

Here are perfect 3-ply Veneer Packing Case Shooks. Their extreme lightness saves 20 to 80 lbs. in freight on every case shipped. They are stronger than inch boards, burglar proof, waterproof and clean — no cracks for dirt to sift through.

Write For Prices and Samples
Our Prices are Convincing
Our Service is Quick
Wilts Veneer Co., Richmond, Va.

BURNED OUT!

Motors, Generators, Armatures, and Transformers, Rewound and Rebuilt.

Specialty Cotton Mill Work
Open Day and Night

Standard Electric Company
1821 East Main St., Richmond, Va.

Knit Goods Section

Form Hosiery Distributors Syndicate.

The Hosiery Distributors Syndicate, a \$1,000,000 organization, was organized in New York last week, one of the prime purposes of the organization being to fight against house-to-house selling of hosiery, thereby restoring to the knit goods industry \$50,000,000 annually which the syndicate estimates is lost in retail knit goods sales by reason of this direct selling. Offices of the company have been opened at 395 Broadway. The following officers will have charge of the activities of the Syndicate: Murray M. Fischman, president; Arthur Lee Tracy, secretary, Louis Link, treasurer.

In outlining the functions and activities of the Hosiery Distributors Syndicate, President Fischman stated that the organization would include all branches of the knit goods industry and that one of the chief aims of the association would be to check the tremendous amount of house-to-house sales of hosiery by some manufacturers, a business which Mr. Fischman says properly belongs to retailers.

Mr. Fischman stated that the mills which will sell their goods through the syndicate have entered into the project with enthusiasm, and that although their business records are of the highest, the names of the mills cannot be made public at this time. He said, however, that as soon as the syndicate operates to the satisfaction of its organizers that the names of the mills would be given out. To identify them, at this time, he said would likely lead to unnecessary difficulties.

"We have made a careful study of the business done through house-to-house methods," said Mr. Fischman, "and from the records received from hundreds of concerns conducting their trade along these lines we were amazed to learn the amount of business that is lost to the retailer. The retailer does not begin to realize the amount of business that is being taken away from him in this manner, and this organization has been formed primarily to assist the retailer in regaining that lost business. If the methods of the direct-sellers were legitimate as a whole, I would not give this matter second thought, but the fact of the matter is, their methods in many cases are not legitimate."

The establishment of the Hosiery Distributors' Syndicate, Mr. Fischman stated, means a saving to the consumer of at least 25 per cent, in addition to a greatly enlarged retail business. As Mr. Fischer outlined the plan of the new organization franchises will be granted retailers for a consideration, and to them will be given a guarantee that all knit goods sold them will be at prices to jobbers. In subscribing to the franchise the retailer agrees that the saving in his purchase price will be reflected in the price to the consumer, and it necessarily will follow, Mr. Fischman stated, that the

mills whose goods are sold through The Hosiery Distributors' Syndicate will work on a capacity basis.

The franchises, according to Mr. Fischman, is revocable if the retailer fails to meet his payments promptly, or if he takes a discount that he is not entitled to, or if he returns merchandise or cancels orders without the consent of the syndicate. In other words, Mr. Fischman stated, the retailer must abide by the spirit of the new organization and should he fail to do this the sum for which he bought his franchise will be forfeited.

Mr. Fischman stated that in a city like New York it is planned to have 300 syndicate members, scattered in various parts of the city. In smaller towns the syndicate will have only one retail member in each division of the furnishing business.

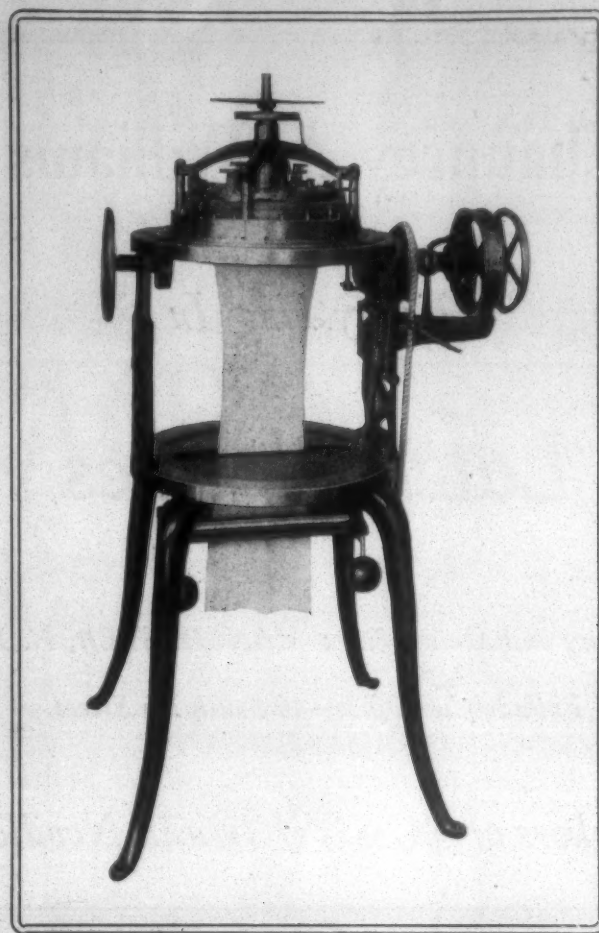
The new organization plans to open 14 divisional branch offices, which will function as a convenience to buyers in various sections of the city. Until the branches are opened, all business will be transacted through New York, Mr. Fischman stated.

Plans for the formation of the syndicate started two years ago, Mr. Fischman stated with the result that many of the country's large mills became interested in the project. While he is of the opinion that any work carried on in an effort to curb house-to-house hosiery canvassing lies that efforts to gain legislation had its merits. Mr. Fischman believes this method of doing business will have no effect.

"Not only is the house-to-house man depriving the retailer of a legitimate outlet, Mr. Fischman said, but he is carrying on his work in such a manner as to deserve condemnation. As is the case with all trades and professions the canvasser is let in for a great deal of censure because of the more or less unethical actions of his less conscientious colleague. False and misleading statements seem to be more than ordinarily prevalent, particularly so far as hosiery canvassing is concerned. If not by actual statement, it is at least by inference that hosiery is indicated to be full-fashioned and all silk from garter top to toe."

"I believe that the way to stop direct selling as it is done today in the vast majority of cases is to educate the public to the fact that the merchandise they buy from the average canvasser is inferior, and that it also is not economically purchased. In our efforts to bring back to the retailer the business that he is losing, we will play 'second fiddle' to no one. Some of the largest mills in the country are interested in the plans of our reorganization, as the letters before me will convince you.

More than 200 retailers already have pledged to subscribe to franchises in the newly formed Hosiery Distributors' Syndicate, according to Murray M. Fischman, president of the organization, stated two days after its organization. The offices of the syndicate, 395 Broadway, have



BRINTON BODY MACHINES

Plain or Automatic

Built in all sizes up to 24 inches.
In all cuts up to 14 needles per inch.

You owe it to yourself to investigate this machine.

Samples, prices and particulars on request.

We also build hosiery ribbers and knitters, with all modern improvements, and various other circular machines for all classes of knit goods.

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Everything In

Latch Needles

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Makers of "CAW" Brand Needles

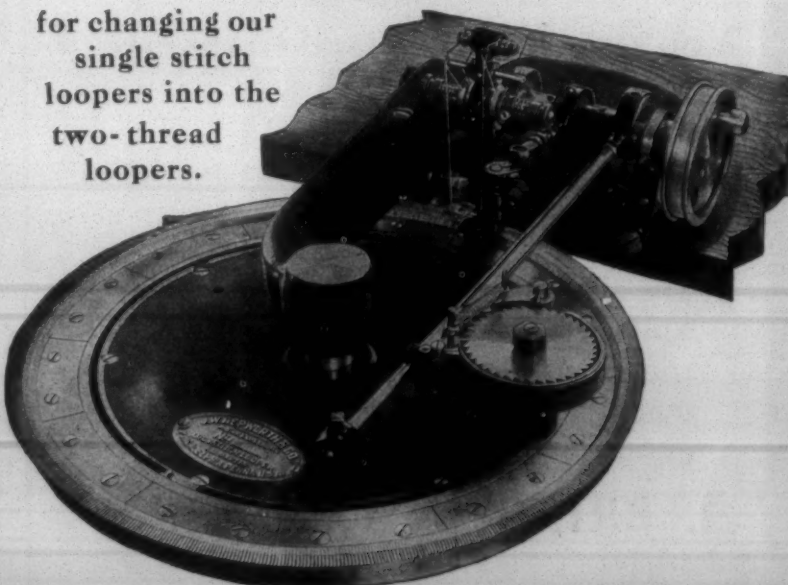
John W. Hepworth & Company

N. W. Cor. Lehigh Ave. and Mascher Street
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Makers of

Two-Thread Elastic Lock Stitch Looper
Also Attachments

for changing our
single stitch
loopers into the
two-thread
loopers.



hummed with activity since the first day of its existence, according to Mr. Fischman, and many manufacturers and retailers have visited the salesrooms and subscribed to the plan by which it is hoped that the major portion of the immense volume of direct selling will be restored to the retailer.

"Retailers and mills alike have interested themselves greatly in our plan to save the consumer at least 25 per cent on his purchases," said Mr. Fischman yesterday. "Our plan of selling to the retailer at guaranteed prices to jobbers has met with approval to an extent beyond our anticipations."

"We already have many prominent mills within our organization," he continued, "and the list is growing steadily. The manufacturers, as a whole, are more weary than ever of the methods used by many jobbers, and those who have signed with the Hosiery Distributors Syndicate will be eliminated by selling the merchandise through our organization."

Selling Agents Will Join Knit Goods Body.

New York.—Plans for the consolidation of the National Association of Knit Goods Selling Agents with the National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers were completed, according to J. P. Quinlan, vice-president of the selling agents. Mr. Quinlan stated that complete details of the merger would be worked out at once, and that formal admission into the manufacturers' organization would be accomplished within a few days.

The details of consolidation were arranged after conferences between Mr. Quinlan, on behalf of his association, and J. Nash McCullah, industrial manager of the National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers. The last meeting of representatives of the two associations were held at the Arkwright Club last Saturday, at which time Joseph H. Zens, president of the national association, was in attendance.

Mr. Quinlan had been designated to handle the consolidation on behalf of his association by Robert C. Wheeler, president of the selling agents' organization. As it was impossible to call a general membership meeting for the purpose of discussing the merger a letter was sent out by Mr. Quinlan to members of his organization placing the matter before them in detail.

Proxies from a majority of members of the National Association of Knit Goods Selling Agents were received by Mr. Quinlan, with the result that the consolidation was assured. It is understood that the selling agents' organization will have representation on the board of directors of the National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers, and that the charter of the former will be perpetuated. Among those sending in proxies were:

William J. Anderson, Atlas Underwear Co.; J. Guyon, Guyon Clarke, Chas. Chipman Sons & Co.; James N. Cronin, Enrich & Kiehl; Mortimer K. Goulder, John M. Given & Co.;

Harrington & Waring, Jas. Jamison & Co., Jacob & Schey, David Jacobs, Lawrence & Co, Lawrence Neebe, Inc., O'Callaghan & Fedden, J. P. Quinlan, John J. Quinlan, Robert P. Steele & Co., Stone & Warren, Sutton & Vandewater, P. V. Sherwood, J. P. Voorhees, A. Victorius & Co., and Wise Whitlock & Co.

Market for Hosiery Yarn in Brazil.

(Consul E. M. Lawton, Sao Paulo.)

The manufacture of hosiery and knit goods such as underwear and cravats is one of the most important branches of the textile industry in Sao Paulo, and local mills could easily supply all Brazil with hosiery. There are about 150 establishments of all kinds, ranging from homes with one or two hand machines to large mills with as many as 400 latest type machines, and the monthly production in this district at present is at least 25,000 dozen pairs of hose. The capacity output is much greater than this but competition is keen and the market at present disorganized. There are about 15 mills, mostly in Sao Paulo or suburbs, having from 15 to 400 machines each, only a few of which confine their production to hosiery, the others having hosiery as a side line, with cotton cloth, embroideries, laces, or underwear as their staple.

Advantages of Local Mills.

Very few of these mills prepare their own yarn or thread, preferring to import it in skeins or even already bobbined. Such imports come mostly from the United States, with England holding second place, but owing to the classification in the customs tariff no accurate figures are obtainable. Much of the hosiery made here is of silk or part silk, and yet despite the high protective Brazilian duty American and French hose are imported.

However, the fact that the duty is the same on all qualities of silk hosiery gives the cheaper grades of local manufacture an advantage over the imported article. Labor, too, is comparatively cheap, girl operatives averaging about 63 cents for eight hours' work and men about 98 cents for the same hours. These operatives are quite skillful as those usually found in most mills in the United States. Foremen and forewomen receive from 50 to 100 per cent more than the operatives, while expert machine men average about \$100 (American currency) per month. On the other hand, manufacturers have to pay out as much as 20 per cent of their gross receipts in excise and other extraordinary taxes.

Although the local product is inferior to American makes, the industry is too well established here to go backward, and, with time and improvement in the quality of the output, the market for raw materials will expand. At present, there is a demand for American cotton and silk yarn and raw material in general for the hosiery industry, and it seems advisable that manufacturers direct their efforts toward conserving the existing market and securing such additional business as is now going to Europe.

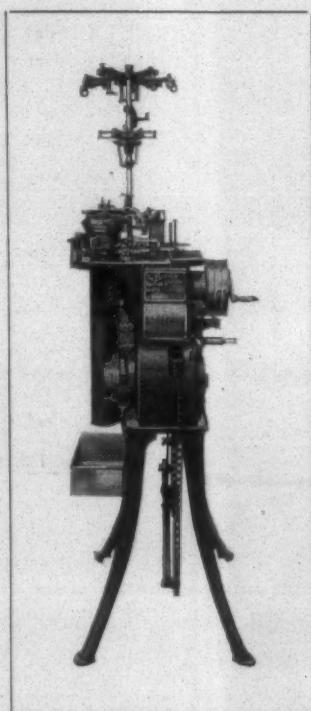
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HOSIERY MACHINES

Speed
Simplicity

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All
Sizes



Production
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We are now prepared to make prompt deliveries on two new modles, the *Banner Spring Beard Needle* and the *Banner Split-Foot* machines, built in sizes 3 1-4" 3 1-2" and 3 3-4", either 48 or 54 guage.

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PHILADELPHIA OFFICE

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CHATTANOOGA OFFICE

James Building
Rooms 912-13

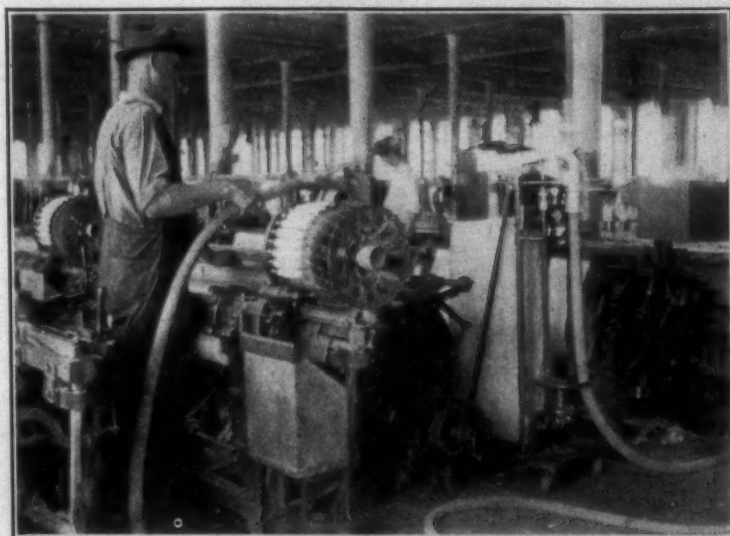
The Sweeny Pneu-Way Cleaner

R. P. Sweeney, of Greenville, S. C., has invented and perfected a machine which will be of particular interest to the textile mills and other industrial plants in connection with their cleaning problems.

The machine is known as the Sweeny Pneu-Way Cleaner, and is fully patented, and as its name implies it is a pneumatic cleaner. The inventor is well qualified in every way for the work he undertook, having had 18 years experience in cotton manufacturing. During which time he has held a number of responsible positions with marked success. For a number of years he was superintendent of one of the

the machine and the system of cleaning is completely reversed. The waste and dust are removed by suction, and deposited in a bag on the machine.

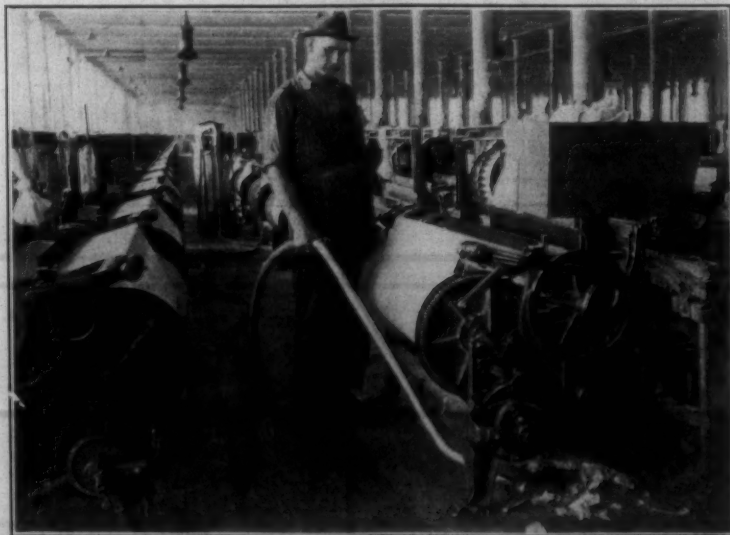
The compressed air entering the machine is utilized to create the suction on the induction principle. A line of flexible suction hose is coupled to the machine and to the end of this hose is coupled the proper cleaning or suction nozzle. The operator then places the suction nozzle on the part of the machine which he has to be cleaned, and the lint, waste, etc., which has settled there is rapidly removed by suction. A big feature of the machine is that it is not necessary in



Cleaning Looms With Pneu-Way Cleaner.

Cannon Mills, in Georgia. A year ago he resigned as manager of the Buffalo Mills of the Union-Buffero Mills Co., Union, S. C., in order to devote his entire time to the development of this machine. Mr. Sweeney is also a technical graduate of Clemson College in Textile Manufacturing.

The Pneu-Way Cleaner works on the suction principle and is developed on entirely new and distinctive lines. Compressed air is used to create the suction. In operation, the air hose which the mills now use to blow off with is coupled to the suction nozzle in direct contact with the part to be cleaned. There is such a large volume of air entering the suction nozzle that it has quite a wide suction range, and hence makes for rapid and thorough work. The waste, lint, dust, etc., sucked up is conveyed through the suction hose to the bag shown suspended on the machine. When this bag fills up with waste the machine is so designed that the bag can be quickly removed and an empty one put on. The filled bag, which is provided with a draw cord for clos-



Cleaning Weave Room Floor and Under Looms.

ATLANTIC PATENT BLACK

THE UNRIVALED SULPHUR BLACK

that
STAYS BLACK

SOLUBLE FAST BLOOMING BRILLIANT

An intense fast black possessing the greatest solubility superior and lasting bloom and brilliancy and thorough penetration.

ECONOMY

The low percentage required to produce a deep black substantiates the claim for economy of use.

UNIFORMITY

Uniformity of Atlantic Products is best exemplified by repeat orders which specify

"SAME AS LAST SHIPPED"

ATLANTIC YELLOWS
ATLANTIC BLUES
ATLANTIC BROWNS
ATLANTIC MAROONS
ATLANTIC GREENS

ATLANTIC DYESTUFF COMPANY
Parsippany, N. J.

New York Charlotte Chicago Philadelphia Providence

CER-A-SOL

A highly effective Sericin solvent used in the degumming of silk. Eliminates streaky dyeing, harshness and lusterless silk.

SOLUBLE CASTOR OIL

(Turkey Red Oil)

The oil with the guaranteed total fatty matter content.

EGYPTIAN GUM

(A pure vegetable extract)

The highly effective sizing assistant

Manufactured only by

E. F. DREW & COMPANY, Inc.

Swanson & McKean Sts.

NEW YORK PHILADELPHIA, Pa. BOSTON

Southern Representative

L. W. Kearns,
Atlanta, Georgia

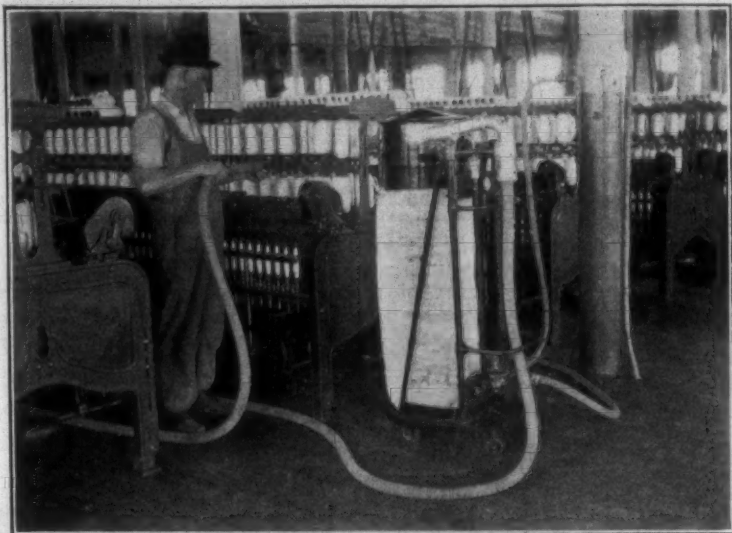
ing it up, can then be sent to the waste house. The bag is of large capacity, and the machine distributes and packs the waste into this bag in a remarkable manner. A complete separation of the waste and air takes place in the machine, the bag retaining every particle of lint, dust, etc., the cleaned air entering the room again. The machine thereby also acting as an air purifier.

Mr. Sweeney claims that under the present systems of cleaning textile mills by means of brushing off, fanning off, and blowing off with compressed air, the lint, waste, etc., blows into the work in process, mak-

product, better running work, better working conditions and longer life of the machinery. Special cleaning suction nozzles have been developed to take care of the varied cleaning problems found in the mills, and their application has been worked out in a very thorough and practical manner. The accompanying illustrations show in actual operation some of the uses to which the Pneu-Way Cleaner is put in a cotton mill.

The Pneu-Way Cleaner is portable, being mounted on wheels, and can be readily rolled about into any part of the mill. The long compressed air hose and the long suc-

position to be held in Greenville, S. C., now being in process of preparation. C., October 19th to 25th, where the Manufacturing arrangements have also been made to build and dis- strated in operation. The machine will be placed on the market with number of unsolicited orders have in a very short time. Catalogues already been received.



Cleaning Creels on Spinning Frames.

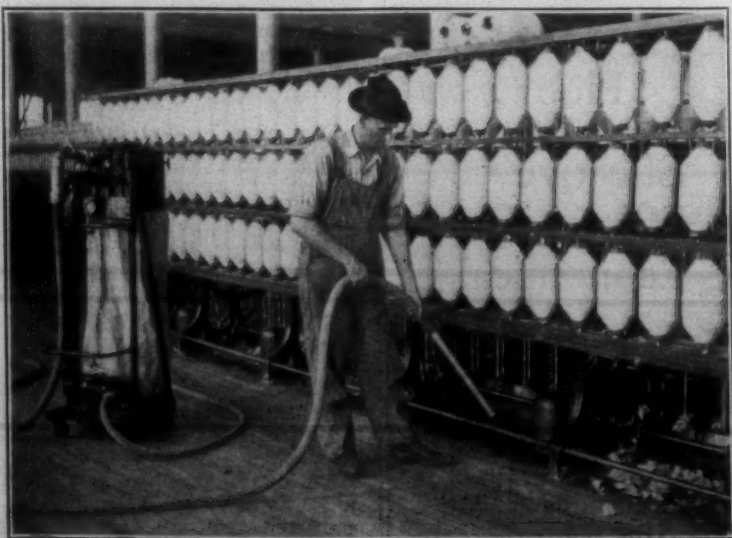
ing gouts, slubs and thick places in the yarn causing ends to break down and the work to run bad. Also causing oil spots from oily cotton, and oil being spattered onto the yarn he says, and into the goods being woven. With this new suction system this is eliminated, and that mill men will readily appreciate the many benefits that will come from its use.

The Pneu-Way Cleaner is designed to clean all the different machines found in a textile mill, the floors, walls, etc. Inaccessible parts of machinery that rarely ever get a thorough cleaning are readily cleaned with the Pneu-Way Cleaner. This means a more uniform

tion hose makes the machine a very flexible one, and a large area of a mill can be cleaned without moving the machine and without making a new connection to the compressed air line. This is shown very clearly in the illustrations.

Several Pneu-Way Cleaners have been built and have been subjected to exhaustive mill tests. A number of prominent mill men have seen the machine in operation and are highly pleased with the results. There are no working parts about the machine to get out of order, and the machine has a remarkable capacity to handle waste, dust, etc.

Spaces 172 and 173 have been reserved at the Southern Textile Ex-



Cleaning Under Jacks and Fly Frames.

Moreland Size

"The Warps Best Friend"

Moreland Sizing Company
Spartanburg, S. C.

J. T. MORELAND, President

Odd Lots Cotton

Odd lot orders solicited for the purchase and sale
of Cotton for future delivery

Special Attention to Mill and Dealers' Hedges

J. S. Oliver & Co.

59-61 Pearl St., NEW YORK

The Mechanical Weather Man Says



"Weather may come
and weather may go
But Carrier makes
weather whether or not"

Carrier Engineering Corporation

750 Frelinghuysen Ave., Newark, N. J.

Boston	Buffalo	Chicago
New York	Philadelphia	

Automatic, Guaranteed
AIR CONDITIONING EQUIPMENT
for
Humidifying, Heating, Cooling, Ventilating
and Purifying

Literature upon request

10 BALES COTTON

Orders solicited for the purchase and sale of
Cotton for future delivery in units of ten
bales and multiples of ten. Present marginal
requirements \$10.00 per bale.

EBLIN & COMPANY

COTTON MERCHANTS

115 Broad St.

New York City

Members Odd Lot Cotton Exchange of New York

What You Will See at the Exposition

Additional advance descriptions of exhibits to be seen at the Southern Textile Exposition are given below:

Jordan Manufacturing Company.

The Jordan Manufacturing Company expects to display at the Southern Textile Exposition a full line of high grade bobbins, skewers, clearers, and cops which they manufacture at both their plants, the home office and plant No. 1 located at Monticello, Ga., and Plant No. 2, at Toecane, N. C.

Members of the firm L. J. Jordan and A. D. Roper will be in attendance.

Helburn Thompson Company.

Helburn Thompson Company will occupy spaces No. 544 and 545 and will have as their exhibit a general line of sheep roller leather. The exhibit will be in charge of C. R. Lee, Factory Manager, Salem,

Mass., and M. C. Sanders, Southern Sales Agent, Greenville, S. C.

A. C. Lawrence Leather Co.

A. C. Lawrence Leather Company will display their line of Roller Leather in booth 453 at the Southern Textile Exposition.

Roller Leather and rollers covered with this product will be on display. Henry Hersey and L. Y. Styles, superintendent of the Winchester Tannery will be in charge of this exhibit.

Oakley Chemical Co.

The Oakley Chemical Company will exhibit numerous samples of cotton, wool and silk goods to illustrate the improved quality that results from the use of Oakite in the wet finishing processes. Samples will be shown from many and different kinds of mills both in the South and in the North.

Special prominence will be given to cotton yarns, knit goods and wov-

en goods, (finished with the aid of Oakite) showing the high quality of texture and appearance which so many mills are finding of value in the final marketing of their product. Samples will be shown to illustrate the use of Oakite for scouring of raw wool and woolen goods, and boiling out of silk. Interesting data on artificial silk will be available for those interested in this material.

Representatives will be in attendance at all times to explain the use of Oakite materials. Evidence will be presented to substantiate the claim that:

1. Mills using Oakite produce better appearing and better feeling goods.

2. Oakite saves detergents and bleaching and finishing materials.

3. Oakite prevents stains and injury to goods, and through better cleaning of yarns, fabrics, or cloths, before dyeing, gives a more uniform dyeing—all these things preventing seconds and rejects, and also saving time and material in the expensive work of reprocessing.

Facts about Oakite of interest to bleachers, dyers and other mill executives are presented in an illustrated booklet, Wet Finishing Cotton and Wool with Oakite. This booklet may be obtained by request from representatives at the Oakite booths 520 and 521, or by writing to Oakley Chemical Co., 22 Thames St. New York, N. Y.

Borne, Scrymser Co.

Breton Mineral products will be exhibited at Booth No. 441 by Borne, Scrymser Company, of New York city. These products, which are

used in the bleaching and finishing of cotton goods and other textiles have been successfully applied for several years and met with favorable consideration from the trade.

There will be on exhibition product samples of Breton Mineral and goods in connection with the processing of which Breton Mineral products have been used.

The exhibition will be in charge of Hughes L. Siever, the Southern representative of this concern, and E. H. Hinkley, Technical Executive of the New York office.

The Stafford Company.

The Stafford Company has reserved one entire section in the center of the hall, spaces No. 217, 229, 234, 246, embracing a total of 1,300 square feet.

They plan to show the following looms:

Bobbin-Changing Looms.

1. 10/4 sheeting loom making a standard piece of broad sheeting.
2. 36" loom equipped with a Stafford 20-harness dobby weaving fancy shirting.
3. 32" loom weaving a denim.
4. 40" loom weaving a piece of print cloth.

Shuttle-Changing Looms.

1. 10/4 sheeting loom making a standard piece of broad sheeting. This loom and the 10/4 bobbin-changing loom will be running on identical goods, side by side.
2. 40" loom weaving marquisette cloth equipped with the new Stafford marquisette motion.
3. 40" loom weaving a piece of fine lawn running both on cops and rewound bobbin filling.

It will be noticed from the above that they will have on exhibition seven looms, four of them bobbin-changers and three shuttle-changers. They will all be driven by direct connected motors which are to be supplied by the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company and the General Electric Company and Allis-Chalmers Company.

The exhibition will be in charge of the Southern office of the Stafford Company whose representatives W. R. O'Hara and D. C. Dunn will be in attendance. Several of the officials from Readville will also be there during the week of the show.

The Dana S. Courtney Co.

The Dana S. Courtney Company exhibit will be located in spaces 537, 538 and 359. Exhibit will comprise a large variety of filling bobbins both for plain looms and automatic looms; Warp bobbins with both warp and filling wind; twister bobbins; cardroom bobbins; skewers; and warp and twister spools. These samples will show the quality and workmanship of goods made by this company what might be termed representative samples of the various styles and sizes of spools and bobbins used by cotton mills.

The exhibit will be in charge of A. B. Carter, of Gastonia, N. C., southern agent. S. F. Packard, general manager, also expects to be in attendance.

WENTWORTH Double Duty Travelers

Last Longer, Make Stronger Yarn, Run Clear, Preserve the SPINNING RING. The greatest improvement entering the Spinning room since the advent of the HIGH SPEED SPINDLE.

Manufactured only by the

National Ring Traveler Company

Providence, R. I.

PULLEYS HANGERS

The WOOD Line
SONS CO.



Power Saving

is an important item in transmission machinery and a factor that has been given careful attention in the

Universal Giant Friction Clutch

This clutch with friction surfaces of large area, compact mechanism and unusual strength is readily applied and adjusted, gives maximum results with minimum wear and is adapted for all classes of service where a friction clutch can be used. Save power with WOOD'S Transmission Machinery.

Catalogue on request

T. B. Wood's Sons Co.
CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

MILTON G. SMITH, Sou Sales Agent,
Greenville, S. C.

POWER TRANSMITTING MACHINERY

Industrious Cleanser



Cleans Mill Floor

Effective Efficient Economical

Makes Jelly Soap

**Poland Soap Works
Anniston, Ala.**

North Carolina's Textile Progress

Raleigh, N. C.—North Carolina cotton mills are making for this year a splendid showing, in the opinion of Commissioner M. L. Shipman of the Department of Labor and Printing, whose report has been sent to the printers.

The figures given out do not include the knitting mills which will be taken up in a separate statement. The State, Mr. Shipman says, maintaining its lead over all Southern States in the manufacture of cotton goods and remains second only to Massachusetts in the Nation. This industry ranks first among the State's manufactories, in the number of wage workers, and in the amount paid in salaries and wages, in the value of products and in values added by manufacture.

It has increased the value of its products four times in ten years, rising from \$52,368,689 in 1912 to \$229,670,691 in 1922. Capital invested has almost trebled, while products were quadrupled. In 1912 there was a cotton mill investment of \$52,108,250, and in 1922 it was \$146,894,172. Ten years ago there were 54,710 employees and this year 78,972. The improved living conditions are manifest in these figures which represent less than a 50 per cent increase in working population.

The North Carolina mills have used a lot of cotton, too, more than the State raises. Commissioner Shipman's report will give reasons not purposeful at all, for the faith that North Carolina isn't raising too much cotton. The report covering the year from June 30, 1921, to June 30, 1922, in part reads:

An index to the industrial progress of the State the past two years is furnished by the continued growth of the cotton mill industry. Industrially North Carolina has rapidly advanced to that position of output and prosperity where continued expansion will be controlled only by basic limitations. No fact relating to the advancement of the State is more interesting, more important, or more "significant to the student of social and economic conditions in North Carolina than the vigor, the persistency and the success that has followed the introduction of this branch of manufacture. The last biennial period has witnessed the usual development of the textile industry.

Approximate amount of raw material used in 1912, 328,407,879 pounds; in 1921-22, 531,768,116 pounds, or 1,063,536 bales of cotton weighing 500 pounds per bale. The percentage of increase in the quantity of raw materials consumed by the industry is found to be relatively greater than that of any other State engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods.

The cotton mill industry of the State has also rapidly expanded in machinery equipment, showing a remarkable increase in both spindles and looms during the ten-year period for which these comparisons are made. The number of spindles employed in 1912 was 3,321,426; in 1921-22, 5,605,102. Looms in 1912, 58,961; for 1921-22, 74,740. Because of their different speeds and their use upon different grades of yarn, the number

of spindles employed may not be a strictly accurate index of the cotton industry, yet it is one of the best standards available and is the most generally accepted measure of progress.

The spindles increase for North Carolina has for each succeeding year since 1912, been greater than in any other State and establishes beyond question the claim that the State has risen to a position of great importance in the cotton manufacturing industry. The increase for the last biennial period is 376,836. Rate of increase since 1915, being a total of 1,312,424, is 25 per cent. The output of North Carolina spindles consist of fine yarns in immense quantities, the value of which, in proportion to number, exceeds that of any other rival. In the value of ticks and denims the State leads the entire country.

The number of mills represented in these compilations is 383. Of this number 352 report \$146,894,172 investor and authorized in plant operations. The number of spindles reported is 5,605,102; looms, 74,740; cards 14,725; and the number of horsepower utilized at regular intervals was 221,759. The approximate amount of raw material used 531,768,116. Estimated value of yearly output, \$229,670,691. Adult males employed 46,324; females, 27,754; children 4,894. Total number employees 78,972. Estimated number of dependents intimately associated with cotton mill industry in the capacity of wage-earners and their families is 205,055.

The extent to which an industry given employment and the amount which it pays in wages is a better test of its importance in many instances than the capital it requires, the cost of materials, the value of products, or even the added value through the process of manufacture. The wage-earners in all branches of the textile industry of the state, combined, present a formidable array of men, women and children. The number of each class reported for the period covered by this report shows a healthy increase over the previous two years, but the wage level is lower, due in a measure, to the continued business depression which appeared during the last latter part of 1920. The highest average wages paid males during the last biennial period is \$4.75 per day; females \$1.87. Lowest average for males \$1.83; females \$1.62. A large proportion of the mills pay wages weekly; the remainder semi-monthly.

Two hundred and thirty-one establishments report the use of electric power, thirty-four employ steam; forty-four use steam and electricity; twenty steam and water; twelve electric and water; nine steam, water and electric; seventeen generate their power with water, and one with water and oil.

One hundred and twenty-three of the mills reporting employ both spindles and looms; two hundred and thirty-one spin only; eleven report thirty-one spin only; eleven report only carding, and a considerable number do bleaching and finishing.

Starch



—and these Stars have a meaning

They signify the different grades in which Thin Boiling Eagle Starch is offered to the textile industry.

Being the pioneers in the manufacture of Thin Boiling Starches, we are gratified at the widespread recognition they have received.

Be sure to select the grade best suited to your work. Our knowledge and experience is at your service.

CORN PRODUCTS REFINING CO.
New York

Southern Office: Greenville, S. C.

Starch

Staley's

Starch



Scientific control over every step of production, and manufacturing facilities unsurpassed, guarantee the strict uniformity and unvarying quality of Staley's starches, whether the quantity be a single bag or a trainload.

The preference of hundreds of the largest mills has made our Eclipse Thin Boiling Starch the standard of the textile industry. Other starches of equal excellence and dependability are available to meet special requirements.

Let us send you samples and prices.

A. E. STALEY MANUFACTURING
COMPANY
Decatur, Illinois

508 Andrews Law Building,
Spartanburg, S. C.

J. W. Pope,
Care Ansley Hotel,
Atlanta, Ga.

25 Church St., New York City
38 Broad St., Boston, Mass.

Absolutely Uniform

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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DAVID CLARK.....Managing Editor
D. H. HILL, JR.....Associate Editor

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ADVERTISING
Advertising rates furnished upon application.
Address all communications and make all drafts, checks and money orders payable to Clark Publishing Company, Charlotte, N. C.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1922.

Those Who Slip.

We recently received the following letter from the overseer of spinning at one of the largest mills in the South:

Mr. David Clark,
Southern Textile Bulletin,
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Mr. Clark:

I am expecting to need a good second hand for 50,000 spindles, and if you have a particularly good young man on your list, I would like to get in touch with him. I do not want an ex-overseer, or a man over 35 years of age. This is a good job, and runs very smoothly and it is a good opportunity for a young fellow that has some ambition to grow with a good firm.

Hoping to see you at the Textile Exposition, and with kindest personal regards I am,

Yours very truly,

Overseer of Spinning.

At first this appeared to be but the usual style of hundreds of letters that we receive from mills needing superintendents, overseers, second hands, etc., for knowing our intimate acquaintance with, and knowledge of, the men in the mills, those who desire men come to us almost daily for them.

When, however, we undertook the task of making up a list of those whom we could recommend we discovered that while we could have given him a list of hundreds of overseers of spinning and tell all about each man, we could only provide a very small list of second hands.

It made us realize the need of a closer touch with the hundreds of live energetic young men who are growing up in our mills but have not yet reached the position of overseer and it made us determine to get in closer touch with them.

The real feature of the letter was, however, the statement: "I do not want an ex-overseer," because upon that statement hangs many a tragedy.

"I do not want an ex-overseer,"

said he, and yet the ex-overseer has far greater knowledge and experience so there must be some strong reason behind such a statement. Some men become ex-overseers because of their inefficiency during their term as overseer but the man who wrote the letter had no fear of the knowledge or efficiency of any ex-overseer that we might recommend.

Many men become ex-overseers because of no fault of their own and have as much knowledge and are fully as competent as those who because of better luck remain as overseers. The reason he did not want an ex-overseer was that from long experience he knew that nine out of ten of those who slip back are not contented and do not give the same measure of service as they did before securing the higher job.

Very few of the superintendents who have to drop back to overseers positions or of the overseers who drop back to second hands positions carry back with them the right attitude and some of them seem to have become soured on the world. They remind us of the story of the young eagle who flew before his time and because of the weakness of his flight was winged by a hunter. Instead of resting quietly until his wing became strong again, he beat his body against the ground until his wound enlarged and caused his death.

Some of those who slip, take up their former positions with a smile and eventually climb again, but a larger portion of those who slip in the textile industry never rise again because like the young eagle they beat themselves to death against the conditions that surround them.

There is no reason why the man who slips back to second hand can not do his work just as willingly and just as efficiently as when he first became a second hand and the man who adopts the right attitude will soon rise again.

The textile industry is filled with the life tragedies of those who might have risen again if they had been content to fill for a short time

a lower position than that which they had occupied.

We could give the names of many who have passed out of the textile industry because they could not gracefully accept the situation when they slipped back.

The man who did not want an ex-overseer was right from the standpoint of nine tenths of the ex-overseers but there are some who have sufficient stamina to fill well their lower jobs and then rise again.

Annual Low Point.

Commerce and Finance recently published a very interesting article dealing with the "Autumnal Dip" in cotton and in that article they give the following as the dates upon which the low point of each Fall was reached.

1901—Nov. 6	1912—Oct. 15
1902—Nov. 11	1913—Dec. 23
1903—Oct. 6	1914—Oct. 16
1904—Dec. 29	1915—Nov. 8
1905—Oct. 17	1916—Sept. 24
1906—Sept. 24	1917—Sept. 8
1907—Nov. 18	1918—Dec. 2
1908—Oct. 9	1919—Oct. 1
1909—Sept. 13	1920—Dec. 28
1910—Sept. 26	1921—Nov. 12
1911—Dec. 8	1922—.....?

There are a great many mills who have for many years made it a policy to buy their year's need of cotton during the heavy crop movement period early in October and the study of the results of such plan based upon the low price in October and the price the following June give the following very interesting figures:

Oct. 1906.....	10.25
June 1907.....	13.25
Oct. 1907.....	10.80
June 1908.....	12.20
Oct. 1908.....	9.00
June 1909.....	12.00
Oct. 1909.....	12.30
June 1910.....	15.40
Oct. 1910.....	13.75
June 1911.....	15.95
Oct. 1911.....	9.35
June 1912.....	11.90
Oct. 1912.....	10.75
June 1913.....	12.50
Oct. 1913.....	13.70
June 1914.....	13.75
Oct. 1914.....	7.50
June 1915.....	9.85
Oct. 1915.....	11.85
June 1916.....	13.45
Oct. 1915.....	16.60
June 1916.....	27.40
Oct. 1917.....	25.25
June 1918.....	32.30
Oct. 1918.....	32.65
June 1917.....	34.95
Oct. 1919.....	28.85
June 1920.....	40.00
Oct. 1920.....	25.50
June 1921.....	12.95

Oct. 1921.....	18.50
June 1922.....	23.30

It will be noted from a record of 16 years that in only one year, the deflation period of 1920, has cotton sold at a less price in June than it did during the previous October.

With the exception of the deflation year of 1920 and the few months immediately after the armistice when prices dropped sharply and then came back higher than ever and two years in which there was a temporary decline of two cents from the October figure there has never during a season been a price of more than one-fourth of a cent below the low price of October.

These figures are not only interesting but of real value as they show that the mill that has made it a policy of buying its year's supply of cotton in October has won fifteen times and lost one time during the past sixteen years and that the loss was during unusual conditions prevailing during the 1920 deflation.

The farmers sell their cotton in October in larger volume than the normal purchasing of the mills and it is logical that the prices shall be lower during such period than later in the season when buying exceeds the selling.

J. W. Cochran Becomes Business Manager of Southern Textile Bulletin.

J. W. Cochran has resigned as office manager of the Ridge, Rankin and Pinkney Mills, of Gastonia, N. C., to accept the position of business manager of the Southern Textile Bulletin. Mr. Cochran, originally from Charlotte, has had about five years experience in cotton mill office work at Cramerton, N. C. and Gastonia, and comes to us with experience and very high recommendations.

He will join our organization about October 15th.

Statement.

Of the ownership, management, circulation, etc., required by the act of Congress of August 24, 1912, of Southern Textile Bulletin, published weekly at Charlotte, N. C.

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher, Clark Publishing Co., (not inc.) Charlotte, N. C.

Editor and Managing Editor, David Clark, Charlotte, N. C.

Business Manager, David Clark, Charlotte, N. C.

2. That the owners are: David Clark, sole owner, Charlotte, N. C.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgages, or other securities are: ers owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

DAVID CLARK,
Editor

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 29th day of Sept., 1922.

W. M. Bell, Notary Public.

Personal News

A. A. Moore, of New Orleans, La., has become manager of the Hall Hosiery Co., of Statesville, N. C.

E. O. Edwards has resigned as superintendent of the Avondale Mills, Alexander City, Ala.

R. E. Moore, of Clayton, N. C., has been appointed general overseer at the Liberty Cotton Mills, of that place.

George Turnipseed has accepted the position of superintendent of the Buck Creek Cotton Mills, Siluria, Ala.

J. E. Moore, overseer spinning at the Clayton Mills, Clayton, N. C., will hereafter act as general overseer of that mill, under A. C. Atkinson, general superintendent.

Robert Mebane, president of the Republic Mills, Great Falls, S. C., has purchased a 15-acre tract near Blowing Rock, N. C., and will erect a large summer home there.

C. E. Allran has resigned his position with the Laboratory Mills, Lincolnton, N. C., to become overseer spinning at the Paola Mills, Statesville, N. C.

L. W. Curry, of Lancaster, S. C., is overseer slashing and not overseer of weaving at the Lancaster Cotton Mills, as recently stated

through error. Mr. Currey was formerly overseer weaving No. 2, but was succeeded by M. L. Ferguson some weeks ago.

A. C. Atkinson, superintendent of the Clayton Cotton Mills, Clayton, N. C., is also acting as superintendent of the Liberty Cotton Mills, of the same place.

W. W. Becknell, superintendent of the Arkwright Mills, Spartanburg, S. C., paid us a visit last Saturday while visiting the Made-in-Carolinas Exposition.

R. F. Dellinger has resigned as assistant superintendent of the Bloomfield Mfg. Co., Statesville, N. C., to become superintendent of the Bowling Green Mills, Bowling Green, S. C.

A. R. Eller has accepted the position of superintendent of the Ronda Cotton Mills, Ronda, N. C., the mill having resumed operations after having been closed for six weeks.

J. W. Toomey, of Greensboro, Ga., an not J. S. Stamey as incorrectly announced last week, has accepted the position of master mechanic at the China Grove Cotton Mills, China Grove, N. C.

Address of Charlie Hillman Wanted.

We are anxious to learn the address of Charlie Hillman who some

time ago was second hand in spinning at Warrentonville. Anyone who knows his address will confer a favor by notifying the Southern Textile Bulletin.

J. H. Bagwell Goes With U. S. Oil and Supply Co.

J. H. Bagwell well known as an efficient cotton mill superintendent has accepted a position as salesman for the U. S. Oil and Supply Company and will have headquarters at Greenville, S. C.

Volume of Cloth Exports Decline.

Washington.—Exports of cotton and cotton cloths during August last showed a substantial decrease in quantity but an increase in value, as compared with the same month a year before.

Quick SERVICE

On all your MOTOR, GENERATOR and TRANSFORMER REPAIRS

A GOOD JOB
THE RIGHT PRICE

Armature Winding Company

L. F. STRATTON & SONS, PROP.

ESTABLISHED 1907

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CHARLOTTE, N. C.



Forging our contribution to INDUSTRY

OUR service to a group of diverse manufacturing interests, originates with the wise selection of raw materials from markets far and near.

In upholding traditional quality standards, vigilance never relaxes at these points of supply. Precision in our factory methods adds the indelible stamp of reliability.

Fifty-six years of ceaseless research and preservation of honest values have wrought wholesome respect for our products.

STEIN, HALL & COMPANY

INCORPORATED

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for

Bleaching, Finishing, Sizing

Charlotte

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Lincolnton, N. C.—The Anderson Mills are putting on the Hopedale automatic battery on 100 Whittin looms.

Huntsville, Ala.—The Merrimack Manufacturing Company was awarded a contract for the construction of a cloth inspection room to cost approximately \$20,000.

Fort Mill, S. C.—Lightning started a blaze in the card room of mill No. 1 Fort Mill Manufacturing Company, but the fire was extinguished without serious loss.

Winston-Salem, N. C.—The P. H. Hanes Knitting Company have placed a large repeat order with the Poland Soap Works of Anniston, Ala., for ECO Washing Powder for their floors.

Gastonia, N. C.—Contracts for the humidifiers for Flint Mfg. Co., No. 2, have been placed with the Bahnsen Company, of Winston-Salem, N. C. Contract for the sprinkler equipment was placed with the Rockwood Sprinkler Co.

Jackson, Tenn.—Organization of a company to erect a new knitting mill here has been begun by Wedward Mercer, T. G. Hughes and Will Holland. A site has been secured and the promoters expect to build a two-story mill building.

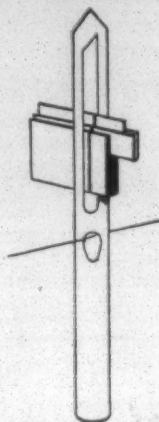
Oxford, Ala.—The improvements to the Oxford Cotton Mills will include a mill addition and the installation of considerable new machinery and the erection of a new warehouse, the total expenditure to be about \$30,000.

Clinton, S. C.—That there is possibility of a large cotton mill being erected here, although nothing definite has taken place as yet, is indicated by a letter recently received by A. E. Spencer, president of the Clinton Commercial club from an official of the Seaboard Air Line Railway.

The letter to Mr. Spencer stated that information was wanted as to conditions in Clinton, particularly with reference as to lots of land suitable for the construction of a cotton mill and village. Such property can be secured within easy reach of the city, officials of the Commercial club declared today and an option can be secured at a reasonable figure.

Whether any developments are likely to follow the request for information cannot be foretold as yet but officials of the Commercial club are rapidly collecting the desired information and believe that this city has an excellent chance of landing the proposed plant.

Clinton is located on both the Seaboard Air Line and Columbia Newberry and Laurens railways. It has two cotton mills, which are accessible by highways as well as by rail from all directions.



The K-A Electrical Warp Stop Motion

is used by leading mills on all kinds of looms: plain and automatic, both here and abroad, for cotton, woolen, worsted and silk fabrics. Mills that have used it for years are extending their K-A Equipment.

R. I. WARP STOP EQUIPMENT CO.

414 Realty Bldg.

P. O. Box 1026

Charlotte, N. C.

MOTORS—on Hand

- 1—125 H. P. General Electric, 2200 volt, 600 r. p. m.
- 1—100 H. P. Westinghouse, 550 volt, 690 r. p. m.
- 1—75 H. P. General Electric, 2200 volt, 900 r. p. m.
- 1—50 H. P. General Electric, 2200 volt, 875 r. p. m.
- 1—15 H. P. General Electric, 550 volt, 1200 r. p. m.

Used, good condition.

Also Robbins & Myers new Motors, from 50 H. P. to 1-10 H. P., 220 and 550 volts.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE MACHINERY COMPANY

Greenville, S. C.

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NORTH CAROLINA

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT and CITY PLANNER

Community and Mill Village
Developments
Parks, Real Estate Subdivisions
and Cemeteries
Resort Hotels and Country Clubs
Private Estates and Home Grounds

Complete Topographic Surveys
General Designs, Planting, Grading
and Detail Plans
Supervision of Landscape
Construction
Inspection and Maintenance

Largest Landscape Organization in the South



CLEAN QUALITY

SUPERIOR SERVICE

If a drive is worth belting, it is worth belting well. Why be satisfied with a mediocre belt? Cheap belting is false economy—the safest investment in the world has always been REPUTATION.

Charlotte Leather Belting Co.
Charlotte, N. C.

Clover, S. C.—Work of installing 5,000 new spindles in the Bowling Green Spinning mills at Bowling Green, three miles north of here, will be completed within the next 30 days. Contracts are making progress in the building of an addition to the mill 200x60 feet, and 10 new houses for operatives.

The Southern Power company promises to have the new mill equipped to run by electricity not later than October 15, and a new water system for the mill and the village is now being worked out. The water is to be supplied by a well 94 feet deep, which is to give a flow of 30 gallons a minute.

It is proposed to employ around 100 operatives in the reconstructed spinning mill. Robert Dellinger of Statesville, N. C., who has recently been employed as superintendent of the mill, takes up his duties within a few days.

The Bowling Green mill will manufacture yarns of hosiery and underwear. C. N. Alexander, of Clover, is general manager.

Union, S. C.—A net profit of \$668,724, after depreciation and tax charges, is reported by the Union-Buffalo Mills Co., for the fiscal year, ended June 30, 1922. The surplus account of \$1,461,679 compared with the surplus account a year ago, shows an increase of \$214,777. Inventories which during 1921 stood at \$821,185 are now placed at \$1,492,298, which is an increase of \$671,112.

Total current assets of \$1,799,335 which is an increase of \$692,004 compared with total current liabilities of only \$262,405 which is an increase of \$210,637. Current assets are about 6 7-8 times the amount of current liabilities.

H. C. Fleitmann, president of the company, in a letter to stockholders accompanying the annual report points out that early in the year the company derived much benefit from a low priced supply of cotton. The profits realized on the sale of goods made from this cotton, he says, were unusually large for the conditions then existing. Since that time, however, Mr. Fleitmann states, profits have been nearer normal.

The mills have been kept in full operation it is pointed out, production has been excellent and inventories are shown at the market price or cost which was lower. The physical condition of the properties, he says, has been kept at the highest state of efficiency.

The accumulated dividends on the first preferred stock has been paid to March 31, 1922. There now remains unpaid as of June 30, 1922, the accumulated dividends on the second preferred stock amounting to 33 3-4 per cent.

Southern Power Company to Double Steam Plants.

The construction of two steam plants additions that will further provide against contingencies of low

water and other emergencies, will be started at once by the Southern Powe Company, according to an announcement from the office of W. S. Lee, vice president and chief engineer. Contracts have been closed for the necessary equipment and work on the plans will begin at once. It was estimated, unofficially, that they will cost over \$2,000,000.

The two additions are to the Mount Holly steam plant, 40,000 horsepower, and the Eno steam plant, 20,000 horsepower, the total new generating capacity being 60,000 horsepower. This will more than double the capacity of existing steam plants and will assure for the industries, cities and towns of the two Carolinas which depend upon this company for power as nearly 100 per cent service as modern engineering practices and capital investment can make it, it is stated.

The projection of the two steam plant additions will give the Southern Power Company a total of 200,000 horse power now under construction.

Mill Men Believe Prices Are Too Low.

Richmond—Conditions in the textile field have changed very little since last month's review, says the monthly report of the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond, for the fifth district, although the coal and railroad strikes have been felt adversely to an increasing degree.

A number of mills complain of difficulty in securing sufficient coal to meet their needs, and some of them have experienced delay in receiving shipments of cotton. However, no appreciable number of mills have had to curtail running time for either of these reasons, and practically all of them have received enough orders to take their output.

During August the North Carolina mills consumed 100,202 bales of cotton, the South Carolina mills consumed 85,516, and the Virginia mills consumed 10,463, a total consumption of 196,181 bales in the fifth district.

The report goes on to say "there is a widespread opinion among the mill men that prices they are receiving for their products are too low in comparison with prices of raw cotton and the scale of wages the mills are paying. The market has been sufficiently active to absorb the production of the mills during recent months, but it has resisted price advances stubbornly. This resistance has made it difficult for the mills to pass increased manufacturing costs to the jobbers, re-

tailers and ultimate consumers. The mill authorities believe, however, that stocks of manufactured goods in the hands of jobbers and retailers are low, and they say that any decided revival in demand from consumers will raise prices to a more profitable figure."

German Cotton Mills May Close Down Soon.

Washington—German cotton mills are facing a shutdown through inability to buy raw materials, said a report to the commerce department today from Edward T. Pick-

ard, chief of the textile division, who is in Europe making a survey of the textile situation.

Heavy depreciation of the buying power of the German mark abroad he declared, has made it almost impossible for German cotton mills to expand their working capital sufficiently to cover their raw material obligations, and hence are finding it difficult to buy.

Seek More Coal Cars.

Washington.—The National Council of American Cotton Manufacturers will hold its Fall meeting in Atlantic City, at the Traymore Hotel, it was announced here by Winston D. Adams, who was in Washington attending the Textile Research Conference at the Department of Commerce.

When interviewed as to the situation in Southern textile mills as affected by the coal strike, Mr. Adams stated that the situation had been relieved somewhat. "The big trouble is not a shortage of coal but a shortage of coal cars," he said, in pointing out that one-third of the Southern mills operate on water-power.

A conference will be held in Washington in the near future in order to obtain more cars for the Southern mills, Mr. Adams announced.


Fish Fry at Lancaster Mill.

The overseers of the Lancaster Cotton Mills, Lancaster, S. C., enjoyed a fish fry out on the Catawba river recently.

Those partaking of the feast were B. L. Still, superintendent mill No 1; O. J. Whitehead, master mechanic; J. O. Edwards, carder mill No. 2; L. T. Currey, overseer slashing, tying-in; J. G. Brown, overseer weaving mill No. 1, and his assistant, W. B. Smart; M. L. Ferguson, overseer weaving mill No. 2, and S. S. Hardin, his assistant; J. W. Mahaffey, overseer cloth room, and Brinnie Threatt, overseer spinning No. 1 and several other friends. All those present enjoyed the day very much and hope to have another gathering in the near future.

Woolford Wood Tanks.

A very interesting pamphlet on Wood Tanks for the textile industry has been issued by the G. Woolford Wood Tank Mfg. Co., Lincoln Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa. The pamphlet is profusely illustrated with views of modern dye house. Copies will be sent by them upon application.



Like wrasslin' fish hooks

For Old Man Yarn to Slip off the Surface of a "Sonoco"!

This Special Improved Surface is one of the Exclusive features of

"Sonoco" Cones

both Regular and "Yarnsaver" (round nose) Models

Make a trial run!

Southern Novelty Co., M'f'rs, Hartsville, S. C.

Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.
BOSTON, MASS.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
NEW YORK, N. Y.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Importers and Manufacturers of Specialties for
Sizing, Softening and Finishing All Textile Fabrics

Sole Agents for

BELLE ALKALI COMPANY of Belle, W. Va.

Manufacturers of

LIQUID CHLORINE
BLEACHING POWDER
CAUSTIC SODA, Solid and Flaked

THE CHOICE OF A HUMIDIFYING SYSTEM

must be one that for simplicity with great capacity and economy in maintenance produces uniformly such conditions that may be determined for the different requirements of the work. In the American Moistening Company's method of humidifying, all such requirements are GUARANTEED.

Our COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIERS

Our FAN TYPE and HIGH DUTY HUMIDIFIERS

Our VENTILATING Type of Humidifier (Taking fresh air into the room from outside)

Our ATOMIZERS or COMPRESSED AIR SYSTEM

Our COMPRESSED AIR CLEANING SYSTEM

Our CONDITIONING ROOM EQUIPMENT

Our AUTOMATIC HUMIDITY CONTROL (Can be applied to systems already installed)

Our AUTOMATIC TEMPERATURE CONTROL

Are all STANDARDS OF MODERN TEXTILE MILL EQUIPMENTS.

AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

RUSSELL GRINNELL, President

BOSTON, MASS.

FRANK B. COMINS, General Manager

SOUTHERN OFFICE, Atlanta Trust Company Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

TALLOW—OILS—GUMS—COMPOUNDS

TEXTOL, A new product especially for Print Cloths. A complete warp size, requires no addition of tallow



R. P. GIBSON, South Carolina Agent, Greenville, S. C.

Tallow, Soluble Grease, Soluble Oils, Gums, Glues, Gum Arabol, Lancashire Size, Waxes, Finishing Pastes, Soaps, Glycerine, Ready-made eavy Size, Sago and Tapioca Flours, Dextrines, China Clay, Soluble Blue Bone Grease, Bleachers' Blue.

SPECIAL COMPOUNDS FOR WARPS, WHERE STOP MOTIONS ARE USED.

WEIGHTING COMPOUNDS FOR COLORED AND WHITE WARPS.

FINISHING COMPOUNDS FOR ALL CLASSES OF FABRICS.

The Arabol best grades of cotton warp sizing compounds make the "finest weaving and will hold the fly."

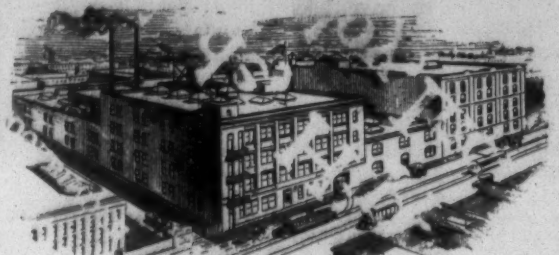
These compounds are based on the best practical experience and the best materials used in their manufacture.

The Arabol Manufacturing Co.

Offices: 100 William Street, New York.

Southern Agent: Cameron MacRae, Concord, N. C.

ALSO HOSIERY FINISHING AND BLEACHINGS



Factories: Brooklyn, N. Y.

P. D. JOHNSON Gen. Agt. and Tenn. Agent, Atlanta Ga.

The Weaving of Artificial Silk.

(Continued from Page 8.)

Artificial silk weft or warp is easily displaced in cloth, and much trouble arises by the roller pins of the temple disturbing the position of the weft or warp in the fabric. Temple rollers should have as short pins as possible. The pins should also be very fine, or covered with fine tissue paper. If the fabric does not contract very much a roller made of wood with rubber covering serves the purpose exceedingly well. There is now an excellent roller temple on the market which has a rubber covering and about 3-4 inch at the sides fitted with pins for holding on the selvage only.

The emery roller on the ordinary Lancashire loom is too rough, and for delicate fabrics it should be covered with thin tissue paper to prevent it from disturbing the yarns in the cloth.

Southern Textile Exposition.

The Fifth Southern Textile Exposition will be held in Textile Hall, Greenville, S. C., October 19th to 25th, inclusive, 1922.

The Exposition will open at 10 o'clock Thursday morning. The hall will be closed Sunday. The Exposition will be re-opened Monday, October 23rd, and will close Wednesday night, the 25th. Nearly two hundred exhibitors have contracted for space. The first and second floors have been sold. About two-thirds of the balcony has been reserved and it will probably be en-

tirely taken up. The balcony will be more desirable this year than hitherto, owing to the fact that rising from the stage two additional stairways have been erected, making a continuous walk around. The mezzanine floor will also be used.

All the committees are at work and plans are being made for housing and entertaining exhibitors and visitors.

A glance over the list of exhibitors shows that they come from 17 states. Everything relating to the manufacture and marketing of yarn and cloth will be seen at the show. Some of the machinery companies have engaged an entire block of space. The display of looms this year will be unusually complete.

The management of Textile Hall will continue the policy of trying to anticipate every reasonable need on the part of exhibitors. Every facility for conducting a successful textile exposition will be sought. The experience of four previous expositions has been drawn up in making arrangements.

The citizens of Greenville are pleased by the patronage which has been given to previous shows and will undertake to prove their appreciation by making the stay of all visitors as pleasant and agreeable as possible. Every effort will be made to entertain exhibitors and the ladies of their families. Greenville has many things to offer in the way of entertainment and the social features this year will be given careful attention.

The city clubs and the country

club will be open to all exhibitors and the members of their families. Dances for the exhibitors and invited guests will be arranged for several nights during the progress of the show.

As to room reservations, Visitors should make these as far in advance as possible. Every person who visits the exhibition will find it possible to obtain a comfortable room. Write directly to Housing Committee, P. O. Box 1323.

Meetings.

Southern Textile Association, October 20th and 21st. Jno. W. Clark, President, Durham, N. C.; A. B. Carter, secretary, Gastonia, N. C.

Southern Textile Social Workers' Association, October 21st. E. M. Coleman, President, LaGrange, Ga.; Miss Nell Pickens, secretary, Gastonia, N. C.; E. G. Garson, treasurer, Charlotte, N. C.

South Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association, October 24th. J. D. Hammett, president; Robert W.

Sullivan, secretary. Address by Hon. N. B. Dial, U. S. senator.

The Liberty Knotter.

In giving descriptions last week of the various textile exhibits at the Made in Carolinas Exposition, a description of the very interesting exhibit of the Liberty Knotter was inadvertently omitted.

In booth 114 is exhibited one of the most interesting devices in modern textile mill practice. It is the "Liberty Knotter," which is manufactured at Durham, N. C., and for which A. B. Carter, Inc., of Gastonia, are the selling agents.

The time was when an operator in a yarn mill was required to piece up and knot a thread by hand. The "Liberty Knotter" is a little device which performs this operation automatically. It is demonstrated upon a very unique little spooler placed in the booth and does its work very efficiently.

B V C

TRADE MARK

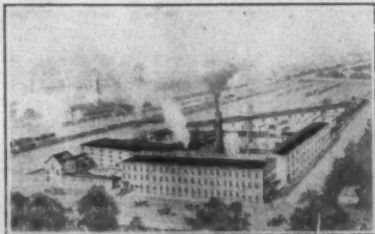
BARBER - COLMAN COMPANY

BOSTON, MASS.

GREENVILLE, S. C.

— MAIN OFFICE AND FACTORY: —
ROCKFORD, ILL. U. S. A.

HAND KNOTTERS WARP TYING MACHINES
WARP DRAWING MACHINES



DAVID BROWN
Pres. and Treas.

GEORGE G. BROWN
Asst. Treas. and Mgr.

THE DAVID BROWN COMPANY

Lawrence, Mass.

NOTE our New Factory Additions and Improved Facilities for Manufacturing Our

"HIGH GRADE"

Bobbins, Spools and Shuttles

Correspondence Solicited

Catalog on Request

Manufacturers of Speeders, Skewers, Warp Bobbins, Filling Bobbins, Cap Spinning Bobbins, Northrop Loom Bobbins, Twister Bobbins, Twister Spools, Warper Spools, Comber Rolls, Quills, Underclearer Rolls (plain or covered).

U S Bobbin & Shuttle Co.

57 EDDY STREET
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

SHUTTLES

We make a specialty of Shuttles for all makes of looms, both plain and automatic. Correspondence solicited.

J. N. McCausland and Co., Getting Large Textile Business.

J. N. McCausland & Co., of Charlotte, in their sheet metal department have for a number of years specialized in the manufacture of conveying pipes, slasher exhaust systems and dust collectors.

Recently the firm has installed for the Cannon Manufacturing company and the Cabarrus Cotton mills, both of Kannapolis, and the Mooresville Cotton mills of Mooresville.

The new dye house of the Mooresville Cotton mills is to be ventilated by aid of one of J. N. McCausland & Co.'s ventilating systems and installations are now being made for the new dormitory at the State hospital, Morganton, the Y. M. C. A. building, Kannapolis, the R. J. Reynolds high school, Winston-Salem and the graded school building at Rockingham.

Dust collecting systems furnished by the firm are now in use at the plants of the Buckeye Cotton Oil company, the Southern Cotton Oil Company and the Southern Asbestos Manufacturing company.

Textile Cost Accounting.

(Continued from Page 5)

tion and loss of money in the average spinning mill is the variable machine speeds on encounters, due to slip-up of belts, motor speed not according to specification, wrong driving of pulleys, wrong gears and other mistakes, any one of which could be rectified. A machine running at too great speed and running off bad yarn is worse than one running too slowly. A study of conditions in one mill proved that on 12 frames showing a variation of 28 revolutions per minute, an approximate loss of 26,680 pounds in a year, amounting to \$4,350.74, was made. Correction of these figures by proper and scientific supervision of machinery, would increase production by 75,000 pounds, with a net saving of \$10,809.08 in yarn produced.

"One of the greatest problems that must be met and faced in the textile industry, especially as applicable to hosiery and underwear, is the problem of normal and abnormal expense, material and labor. It is customary for a hosiery and underwear manufacturer to open his lines based upon the current market quotation of cotton. The procedure normally, after he had sold his capacity for three or four months in advance, is to go into the cotton or yarn market, buy his requirements for that actual production, and one-half as much to take care of replacements and additional orders that will come in from his customers based upon the previous market quotation. There is no industry where fluctuations are so wild and abnormal; henceforth, a man must treat his material as he has his expenses, i. e., the variation from the material cost actually consumed by the month, as compared with the unit cost made at the time of opening his lines.

"While this also applies to labor, the variation is not so large. However, it can be worked to practically every department of the mills, and is of great assistance in outlining

budgets to guide the manufacturer in proper channels of enlightenment.

"Another feature of textile accounting, which should be given a closer study than has been given in the past, is the question of inter-twining banking with manufacturing operations. The cost of carrying cotton or yarn from the time of its purchase to the time that it is entered into process in the mill, is decidedly a banking charge, and not a manufacturing one, and must be considered in the light of another deduction from operations. The same thing is decidedly true in the question of terms when arriving at the selling price. If a man manufactures and sells his goods on a basis of terms, he is banking, and as soon as banking figures are eliminated, we will bring our prices of commodities and all things in general to a proper consumptive cost without the aid of any expert cycle figuring."

BOILER FLUES
MILL CASTINGS AND SUPPLIES
BELTING, PACKING AND LACING
WOOD, IRON AND STEEL



F. J. Domo & Co.

Cotton Brokers

116 Broad St. NEW YORK

Orders Executed For 10 Bales or Multiples Thereof

Member: American Cotton Exchange

MI- CLEANSER

The Perfected, Non-Soluble, Cleaning, Polishing Cleanser, Deodorizing Scouring & Scrubbing Powder. "Six in One"



Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Office

Your Mill Supply House will furnish you Mi-Cleanser, or order direct from the factory.

Champion Chemical Co.

Charlie Nichols, General Manager
Asheville, N. C.

Gum Tragasol Agglutinates

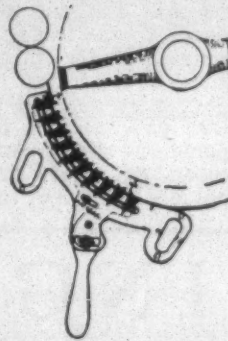
the fibres of the yarn—cotton, woolen or worsted which ever it may be—and prevents waste of good materials by eliminating flyings.

Gum Tragasol is Cheaper

than either wool or cotton, therefore, its use is a distinct economy.

JOHN P. MARSTON COMPANY

247 Atlantic Avenue, Boston



Less Waste — Cleaner Yarns

COMPETITION IS NOW STRONG, and we cannot impress upon you too keenly to adopt our ADJUSTABLE PIN GRIDS, which will enable you to manufacture stronger and cleaner yarns, with smallest percentage of waste.

Send for large list that have already adopted them.

Atherton Pin Grid Bar Company

L. D. ARMSTRONG, President

GREENVILLE, S. C.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

UNIVERSAL WINDING COMPANY — BOSTON



Winding machines for single and ply yarns, cotton, woolen, worsted and silk. Write for circular describing the NEW WIND DOUBLER, also the No. 80 for winding SUPERCONES.

CHARLOTTE OFFICE
804 Realty Building
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ATLANTA OFFICE
1121 Candler Bldg.
WINTHROP S. WARREN

—Agents—



The humid atmosphere in textile mills causes employees to consume large quantities of water. These employees require cool water supplied in a sanitary manner—the "old tin cup" won't do.

A PURO Cooler with its Sanitary Fountain is the logical dispenser of Pure Cool Drinking water.

We are holding a copy of catalog for you—may we send it?

Made only by the

PURO SANITARY DRINKING
FOUNTAIN CO.,

Haydenville, Mass.

Southern Agent
E. S. PLAYER
Greenville, S. C.

Tire Fabric Prospects.

The tire fabric and tire manufacturing industries are closely bound together in the difficult period through which they are passing and have been floundering through for the past eighteen months. Small tire mills, capitalized between \$200,000 and \$500,000, have been selling their products at a price variously estimated to be between 25c and 50c on a tire. This price has made no allowance for selling costs nor overhead. The "Big Six" have suffered grievously in the prices slashing war that has been waged.

On the face of things it would appear that tire yarn and fabric mills would not be affected by internal war in the tire markets. But numerous outsiders have been attracted to this field, believing it offered a large source of profit. It is estimated that there is at least 50 per cent more loomage than present consumption about 35,000,000 tires per annum.

In an anxious endeavor to keep their plants running large and small tire mills have disregarded cloth costs and have had a fabric market to play with quite as inflated as their own. At the present cost of yarn, to which is added the cost of manufacture into cloth, mills are producing on a losing basis.

Fabric mills with labor costs are not expected to continue in the field. It is said they will divert their machinery to other uses. A \$30,000,000 company, with plants around Buffalo, is said to have produced less than fifty tires since organizing. Another large mill has not even opened its doors. To the trade this is an inopportune time for starting on new production.

The larger tire mills, among them the big six, are producing on less than a 50 per cent basis. Small mills, with capacities for 500 tires, are producing less than 300 tires

per day. They claim to be capable of manufacturing 1,000 tires a day when the demand and profit warrant.

The tire trade is approaching its normal production period. It is questioned in the fabric trade whether the small manufacturers can absorb. In the tire market the producing capacity is whether the small manufacturers can arrange credits with mills. They are in a surprisingly difficult financial condition. A mill capitalized at over \$600,000 has cash in bank amounting to about \$3,000. Another mill, capitalized at over \$200,000, has less than \$600 in the bank. In numerous statements furnished mills some factors in the tire trade reflect a precarious position.

Something of the difficulty in the trade has been attributed to the improvement in tire construction. Formerly tires survived little more than 5,000 miles of wear and were priced high. To-day the average reputable tire will give at least 10,000 miles of service. "The difficulty in the tire fabric and tire making market is that the product is too good," is the way one factor put it. The tendency is now toward using poorer grade fabrics. The leaders in the line are diversifying their output to satisfy the demand through price alone.

There is a larger sale and production of cord tires. These enable the fabric mill to employ shorter staple cotton yarns and still maintain the wear of the finished product. More and more the finer yarns are being neglected. The compulsion in this direction is the smaller consumption and the close profits now operative.

Long time contracts for cotton yarns were placed by tire mills during the flurry in that field. Many of these contracts have run for years already. It is estimated that still to run. During periods where firm prices rule in yarns little complaint comes from the tire people so tied up. But when quotations are irregular disputes concerning values are not infrequent. This is due to the contract clause which reads that price is to be made on a cost plus basis.

Tire mills not tied up with fabric contracts are advantageously placed at present. They are obtaining supplies at prices under their competitors. The entire unhealthy situation in the tire world came about through every one, the yarn man, the fabric seller and the tire maker, being overoptimistic about the future.

In touching on the statistical position of tires at this time the trade feels somewhat relieved. During January there were said to be approximately 4,000,000 tires in mill and agents' hands. With 10,000,000 automobiles in use the quantity is considered very safe for the trade.

The tire mills are now approaching the production months. The lack of capital to finance operations by small mills is expected to react favorably for the leaders in the field. They are obtaining credits which will enable them to pile up stock for next year.

One contributing factor which will enable the large tire mills to buy fabric supplies is their well distrib-

uted agency system. Small tire makers are seldom able to finance agencies. The independent tire dealer will not carry stock any longer but prefers to take the order. This condition is making for a spot business, which compels the smaller mill to have a stock in important distributing centers. A number are not expected to survive another twelve months, due to the difficulties through which they are passing. - Journal of Commerce.

Textile Industry to Cooperate With U. S. Bureau.

The cooperation of fifty representatives of the leading textile associations of the country was pledged to the Department of Commerce officials at a meeting held last week in Washington. The textile men will aid in scientific and research activities carried on by the government departments.

The men representing the textile industry held two conferences with government officials, one with the Textile Division of the Bureau of Standards and the other with the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. At the meeting with the Bureau of Standards, those present adopted a resolution which provides for the appointment of a committee from the trade associations to permanently and constantly work with the bureau in making scientific tests and conducting pertinent research work for the mutual benefit of the industry and the government.

"It is the sense of this meeting that the various branches of the textile industry here represented hereby approve of the plan of close and intimate cooperation with the Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce.

"Therefore, be it resolved, that the several sub-divisions of the textile industry shall, through its associations, appoint committees on standardization work with the Bureau of Standards; also that each association appoint a representative on a general advisory committee and that the Bureau of Standards shall make such additions to the advisory committee as it deems advisable."

This resolution was presented to the research conference by an organization committee, headed by J. S. McDaniel, Cordage Institute, and consisting of Stuart Cramer, American Cotton Manufacturers' Association; John P. Wood, National Association of Wool Manufacturers; Emerson E. Peace, Tent and Awning Bancroft (National Association of Cotton Finishers); Frank G. Barry, Silk Association of America, and F. R. McGowan, director of the textile division of the bureau.

"Requirements of the army in case of hostilities are to be computed and kept up to date so that material may be forthcoming promptly and a minimum of friction encountered in the event of war; Col. Gibson said (in asking the textile industry to come forward when requested and aid in this preparedness.

Dr. Klein, of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, in addressing the textile representatives urged that foreign trade be considered a "scientific" study, and

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that "gambling in exports" be discontinued. The bureau, he said, could be described to the business man in that "it pays dividends on taxes."

One of the features of the afternoon conference was an address by Col. Gibson of the Quartermaster Corps, War Department, who announced that the textile industry would be called upon in the near future by the Secretary of War to cooperate in the establishment of ways and means to provide for clothing and textiles should the United States in the future be called upon to go to war and mobilize an army of 5,000,000 men.

Other functions of the Department of Commerce were explained by Trade Commissioner Brady, of Buenos Ayers. Dr.; Dr. Surface, of the Bureau of the Census; Director Chalmers, of the tariff division, and others.

In a brief talk on Argentine textile conditions, Mr. Brady urged cotton exporters to cooperate for combined advertising in Argentine which he explained would greatly increase the market and prestige for American goods in South America.

The conference was opened by Director S. W. Stratton, of the bureau, who emphasized the fact that the plan suggested was not a desultory one, but was for helpful and constructive cooperation with a view to aiding industry. "We want to help industry to help itself," Director Stratton said. He reviewed the work now being undertaken by the Bureau of Standards, including the experiments to determine the heat retaining properties of fabrics, the use of low grade cotton for bale coverings, the wearing qualities of textiles and simplification of Government specifications.

Following the conference the delegates inspected the miniature cotton mill and other scientific facilities of the textile division of the bureau.

Those present at the conference were as follows:

Stuart Cramer and Winston D. Adams, American Cotton Manufacturers' Association.
Roy A. Cheney, Knit Goods Manufacturers of America.

John P. Wood, Walter Humphreys and George C. Hetzel, National Association of Wool Manufacturers.

J. W. Bruyn, W. L. Ball and Fred S. Bennett, Cotton Duck Association.
Emerson E. Pease, National Tent and Awning Manufacturers.

Herbert E. Locks and Talbot C. Chase, Cotton Thread Manufacturers' Exchange.

H. E. Danner, representing the National Association of Finishers of Cotton Fabrics and the Association of Manufacturers of Window Shades.

J. J. Nevins, American Association of Woolen and Worsted Manufacturers.

Edward C. Hall and J. J. Pearse, American Association of Wool Blanket Manufacturers.

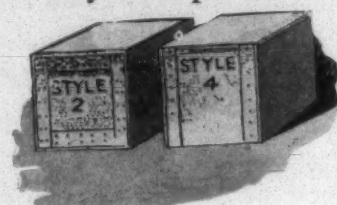
F. G. Barry and W. F. Edwards, Silk Association of America.
John Bancroft, Cotton Finishers' Association.

J. S. McDaniel, Cordage Institute.
R. T. Fisher, National Association of Cotton Manufacturers.

J. N. McCallaugh, National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers.

Henry L. Scott, W. D. A. Peaslee, C. J. Schnelle, Oswald Dale, Vernon Carroll, H. L. Bailey, W. E. Winchester and Horace L. Jasquith.

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Cotton Ginned.

Washington.—A larger quantity of cotton had been ginned, prior to September 25 this year than in any previous year excepting 1916, since the compilation of ginning to that date was begun in 1905.

The Census Bureau's report today announced 2,883,006 bales had been

ginned to September 25. That is 962,614 bales more than ginned to that date last year but 198,983 less than ginned to that date in 1916. In 1916 the quantity ginned to September 25 was 35.9 per cent of the total crop.

Cotton ginned prior to September included 76,168 round bales counted

as half bales; 1,660 bales of American Egyptian and 962 bales of sea island, the Census Bureau unannounced.

To September 25 last year 2,920,392 bales were ginned including 70,263 round 2,376 bales of American-Egyptian and 351 bales of sea island.

pective cotton production this year was shown in the Department of Agriculture's forecast issued today placing the crop at 10,135,000 equivalent 500 pound bales. The decline in the condition of the crop from August 25 to September 25 was 7.0 points compared with a ten year average decline of 5.8 points.

The loss in prospective production during the month was heaviest in Texas, where a reduction of 232,000 bales was shown. In Oklahoma the reduction was 95,000 bales; in South Carolina 67,000 bales, Georgia 58,000, North Carolina 20,000, Tennessee 10,000 and Louisiana 7,000.

An increase in the forecast of production was shown for Mississippi where the prospective crop is estimated at 26,000 bales more than

in September. In Alabama there was an increase of 17,000 bales, while in Arkansas and Missouri there was an increase of 6,000 bales each.

States Ginning Totals.

Ginners' to September 25 this year and last year by States follow:

Alabama 323,392 this year, and 230,380 last year.

Arizona 2,035 and 2,970.

Arkansas 279,060 and 157,940.

California 1,060 and 1,480.

Florida 12,373 and 4,287.

Georgia 373,248 and 392,569.

Louisiana 158,20 and 101,478.

Mississippi 349,506 and 250,767.

Missouri 20,726 and 14,231.

North Carolina 149,240 and 141,040.

Oklahoma 184,580 and 140,686.

South Carolina 148,786 and 215,249.

Tennessee 53,453 and 42,314.

Texas 1,825,568 and 1,223,481.

All other States 1,870 and 1,517.

Crop Estimate Reduced.

Washington.—A reduction of 440,000 bales during September, in pros-

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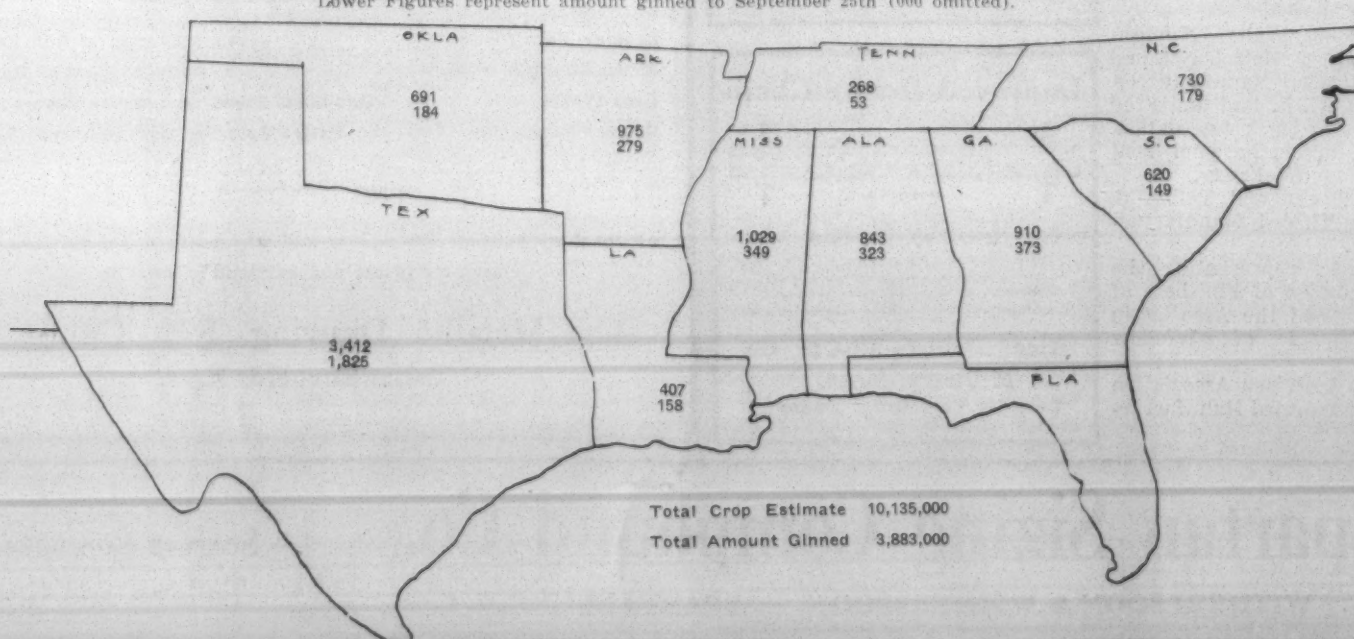
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Top figures represent Government cotton estimate of October 3rd (000 omitted).
Lower Figures represent amount ginned to September 25th (000 omitted).



Cotton Acreage Increased in 1922.

The cotton acreage of the United States increased 10 per cent over the acreage planted last year, and production of 10,575,000 bales is forecast. Acreage in Egypt has increased 13 per cent with production forecast at 1,000,000 bales. The area planted to cotton in India up to August 1, which normally represents about 60 per cent of the total crop, is four per cent larger than the quantity planted up to the same date last year, and production of 3,300,000 bales is forecast.

Acreage planted in the United States for the picking season of 1922-23 is 34,852,000 acres, compared with 31,678,000 acres in 1921-22, and with 35,878,000 acres in 1920-21. Acreage figures for India show 12,496,000 acres in 1922-23, compared with 11,976,000 acres in 1921-22, and with 13,293,000 acres in 1920-21. Acreage in Egypt is reported at 1,521,000 acres this year, compared with 1,341,000 acres in 1921-22, and with 1,897,000 acres in 1920-21.

Greater Activity in Export Trade Reported.

An undertone of renewed optimism as to the future of American export trade has been noted in the export field during the past few weeks. The consensus of opinions gleaned from exporters is that exports are forging ahead at greatly increased volume, especially shipments to countries where foreign exchange rates have been maintained on a fairly steady basis.

Increased orders from the European markets and Latin-America are common. In the Argentine, where goods of German origin are reported to have made considerable inroads, it is reported that American wares are successfully competing.

American cotton goods, according to one exporter, are being sold in Manchester, Eng. The latest import figures for Great Britain showed large increases in imports of raw cotton, cotton waste, wool and woolen rags.

Reports from South America are on the whole optimistic. Stocks of many important commodities, it is stated, have been greatly reduced, and stocks held by importers are reported as not very large.—Daily News Record.

Notice to the Press.

The Textile Alliance, Inc., is informed by cable from Paris, dated September 29th, that papers there have published in substance:

"One. Secretary State Hughes announced yesterday that hereafter German dye deliveries to United States under Peace treaties especially the German-American pact would be entirely credited against the accumulated army bill.

"Two. Present dye deliveries can at least be doubled under a special agreement between the Textile Alliance of America and the German Dye Cartel.

"Three. Commission has consented to the arrangement."

The Textile Alliance, Inc., has no knowledge of these negotiations excepting what it has seen in the papers, and is not a party to them.

There is no existing agreement between the Textile Alliance, Inc., and the German Cartel, and none is in contemplation.

TEXTILE ALLIANCE, INC.,
E. A. Macon, Secretary

Increase in Consumption of American Cotton Abroad.

Washington, D. C.—Consumption of American cotton in Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy and Czechoslovakia was nearly 30 per cent larger for the 12 months ending July 31, 1922, than during the previous season, according to figures furnished by the International Federation of Master Cotton Associations. Consumption by bales was as follows.

	1921-22	1920-21
Great Britain	2,038,000	1,515,477
Czechoslovakia	246,000	167,000
Germany	827,000	610,000
France	565,000	457,000
Italy	513,000	483,000

Total mill stocks on July 31, 1922, in the five countries named were 501,000 bales, compared with 529,411 bales on July 31, 1921.

August Underwear Production.

Actual production of underwear during the month of August, 1922, showed a healthy gain over the figures of July, according to the monthly report of the Knit Goods Manufacturers of America. The August figures, compiled from the records of 41 mills, show a production of 441,587 dozens, or 80.1 per cent of normal. In July, 43 mills produced 394,207 dozens, or 67.1 per cent of normal.

The figures for August of this year show a large gain over the same month last year, when 41 mills produced 292,066 dozens, or only 51 per cent of normal.

New orders for these mills in August, however, dropped to 389,790 dozens, or 70.7 per cent of normal, as compared with 79.2 per cent in August, 1921, and 87.2 per cent in July.

Seek Higher Hosiery Tariff.

Philadelphia. — Claiming the new tariff bill does not afford adequate protection to manufacturers of infants and children's socks, a number of hosiery manufacturers affiliated with the National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers met at the Manufacturers' club to prepare cost and production data for presentation to the President and the Tariff Commission with the view to obtaining better protection.

Those present concerned themselves chiefly, it was said, with merchandise retailing at 25, 35 and 50 cents. Data submitted, it was also said, will not be made public until it is put in final shape for and presented to proper officials in Washington.

After the meeting, J. N. McCullaugh, industrial manager of the association, left for Washington, where he will among other things inquire into the proper procedure necessary under the new law that should be followed to secure desired results.

Joseph S. Rambo, of Rambo & Romberger, J. W. Landenberger & Gard, Inc., presided. Other mills represented were:

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The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—Business in the yarn market last week was slightly less active, but prices held very firm. The fact that spinners refused to allow concessions of from 1 to 2 cents a pound from quoted prices prevented much larger sales. Mill men feel that present prices are low and very few of them showed any inclination to sell at lower prices. Sentiment among them seems to be that present prices will soon look even more attractive and that the larger buying movement which seems to be developing will be followed by an upward turn in prices.

Most of the business now coming to the mills calls for delivery in October and November, with a few sales into January and February. A few Southern mills are reported to be considering orders that will run still further ahead. As a rule, however, both buyers and sellers feel that it is not good business at this time to handle business more than six months ahead.

While orders were slightly below those of last week, the size of the orders was slightly larger. A number of sales of as much as 100,000 pounds of combed peeler cones were placed by regular customers, the demand usually covering numbers from 14s to 30s. Some sellers reported inquiries running up to 200,000 pounds, but difference in prices ideas between buyers and sellers prevented most of these from being closed.

It is expected that inquiry will be considerably broader this week, following the publication of the new government report on cotton condition. It is said that many orders are being held up pending the publication of the report, and that trade conditions should become more settled with a more definite knowledge of cotton conditions.

Prices were quoted in this market as follows:

Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps, Etc.		
10s	37	@
12s to 14s	37½	@ 38½
2-ply 16s	39	@
2-ply 20s	40½	@ 41
2-ply 24s	43	@ 44
2-ply 26s	48	@
2-ply 30s	49	@
2-ply 40s	61	@ 62
2-ply 50s	79	@
Southern Two-Ply Skeins.		
5s to 10s	37	@
10s to 12s	38	@
14s	38½	@
16s	39	@
20s	40	@ 41
24s	44	@
30s	49	@
36s	56	@
40s	59	@ 61
40s extra	64	@ 65
50s	76	@ 77
60s	89	@
Carpet Yarns—2, 3 and 4-ply		
4-ply	35	@
5-ply	35	@
Tinged Insulating Yarns.		
6s, 1-ply	31	@
8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	33	@ 34

10s, 1-ply and 2-ply	34½	@
12s, 2-ply	35½	@
20s, 2-ply	38½	@
26s, 2-ply	43½	@
30s, 2-ply	45	@ 46

Duck Yarns.

3, 4 and 5-ply—	36	@
8s	37	@
10s	39	@
16s	39	@
20s	41	@

Southern Single Chain Warps.

to 10s	37	@
12s	37½	@
14s	38	@
16s	39	@
20s	41	@
24s	42	@
26s	43	@ 44
30s	45	@
40s	59	@

Southern Single Skeins.

to 8s	36	@
10s	36½	@
12s	37	@
14s	38	@
16s	39	@
20s	40	@
22s	42	@
24s	42	@ 43
26s	44	@
30s	46	@

Southern Frame Cones.

8s	35	@
10s	35½	@
12s	34½	@ 35
14s	36½	@
16s	37	@
18s	38	@
20s	39	@
22s	39	@ 40
24s	41	@ 42
30s	45	@
30s double carded	47	@
30s tying in	42½	@

Southern Combed Peeler Skeins, Etc.

2-ply 30s	61	@
2-ply 36s	71	@
2-ply 40s	73½	@
2-ply 50s	86	@
2-ply 60s	96	@
2-ply 70s	1 05	@
2-ply 80s	1 15	@

Combed Peeler Cones.

10s	50½	@
12s	51	@
14s	51½	@
16s	52	@
18s	53	@
20s	54	@
22s	55	@
24s	56	@
26s	57	@
28s	59	@
30s	63	@
32s	65	@
34s	67	@
36s	69	@
40s	73	@
50s	86	@
60s	1 00	@

Eastern Carded Peeler Thread Twist Skeins.

20s, 2-ply	49	@
22s, 2-ply	50	@
24s, 2-ply	51	@
30s, 2-ply	57	@
36s, 2-ply	65	@
40s, 2-ply	67	@
45s, 2-ply	71	@
50s, 2-ply	79	@

Eastern Carded Cones.

10s	39	@
12s	39½	@
14s	40½	@
16s	41	@
20s	43	@
22s	45	@
26s	47	@
28s	49	@

Cotton Yield in India and Egypt
4,300,000 Bales.

Washington, D. C.—Production of 3,300,000 bales of cotton in India and 1,000,000 bales in Egypt is indicated by reports received by the department of agriculture.

The Egypt acreage is 13 per cent greater than last year, while that in India is four per cent greater than the year before.

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Cotton Goods

New York.—The cotton goods markets closed firm last week. Business for the week having been steady and broad. New gingham prices were announced for spring at very attractive figures. Jobbers reported a steady trade through the week. Eastern mills advanced prices on unfinished goods and Southern mills which were able to undersell them, got some very good orders at advancing prices, this being especially true of narrow prints. Trade in finer convertibles broadened considerably during the week, although many buyers moved very cautiously on account of the slower sales in finished goods. Brown sheetings were firm, with trading generally quiet.

Sales of wide regular print cloths were made for January delivery at 9c for 64x60s. For that month mills ask 10 1-3c for 68x72s and buyers are not yet ready to pay. There has been some active trading in Southern lines of narrow and thin wide goods, and prices are hardening. For 8.20s, 7 3-4c has been paid. For 27-inch 9-yard goods 9 3-8c was paid. Sales of 4-yard 80s reported at 12 3-4c.

Sheetings are firm with sales of 4.25s reported at 9 1-4c; 5.50s at 8c, and 4.70s at 9 1-4c. Some sales of 6.15s yard goods were made at 7 1-8c but goods are still available in some places 1-8c lower.

Lack of confidence appears to feature much of the wash goods business with decided shading of prices by converters and dissatisfaction with the possibility of selling the goods to yield them a profit. Every effort is being made to produce attractive merchandise with a quick tendency to imitate higher priced goods and to produce something similar at a sharp reduction. Buyers for members of the association are proceeding cautiously under such conditions, but many of them feel that this present keen competition among converters may lead to purchases at more attractive prices than would otherwise be possible.

Wide Sheetings, Sheets and Pillow Cases.—The sale of wide sheetings, sheets and pillow cases has been active buyers providing for their needs in these goods in about the same liberal measure that they have for some time past. There is a greater tendency toward standard merchandise, particularly in view of the small differential between standard and low-count goods. Buyers discussing the price situation feel that wide sheetings are among the higher priced items in the trade and that notwithstanding the extra cost of manufacture, the price per

pound is considerable in excess of many other items.

Prices on certain of the narrow print cloths have shown an amazing tendency upward. Yesterday, it was understood that 5 1-2 cents had been paid for 27-inch, 44x44, 9.50 yard, in the South, in a good way, for late delivery. This price was also paid in Fall River—but there was no inclination to sell many of the Eastern goods unless more money could be had. Late reports Saturday stated that some Fall River mills were talking 6 cents on this cloth. The information, however, was not very definite. There is apparently quite a scarcity of these goods, at present, due to the considerably curtailed production.

Moderate business marked the Fall River cloth market as the week closed. Narrow styles continue strong, with sales of 25-inch, 10.55s reported at 5 1-4 and 5 5-16, and the 52x44, 11.00, at 5 cents. Other sales reported were 38 1-2 inch, 48 squares, 7.15, 7 1-2; 39-inch, 56x44, 6.60 at 8; 36-inch, 28x24, 3 3-4. In some 27-inch, 44x44, 9.50, sold at 5 1-2 and this was being bid for more.

Prices on cotton goods were quoted as follows:

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x64s.....	7 1/4
Gray goods, 38 1-2 in., 64x64s....	9 1/4
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s.....	10 1/8
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s.....	12 1/2
Brown sheetings, 3-yard.....	12 1/2
Brown sheetings, 4-yard.....	11 1/2
Brown sheetings, So. Std.....	13 1/4
Ticking, 8-ounce.....	26
Denims, 2.20.....	19
Staple gingham.....	14 1/4
Dress gingham.....	18a20 1/2
Standard prints.....	10 1/2
Kid finished cambrics.....	10a11

Pontamine Diazo Orange.

Another dye which has heretofore been imported into this country has been developed and placed on the market by E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company. It is a direct color and is known as Pontamine Diazo Orange. It yields bright orange shades of good fastness and is used for dyeing all classes of cotton goods, raw stock, yarns, pieces, etc., and, on account of its good fastness to washing, is especially suitable for gingham and similar fabrics, the manufacturers say. Even in light shades this color dyes very evenly and is well adapted, in combination with other developed colors, for the production of a great variety of fancy shades. On artificial silk it produces orange shades of great brilliancy. Shades of equal brightness may be obtained on pure silk

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During the three months' membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern Textile Industry.

WANT position as general manager, superintendent or assistant superintendent. High class man of long experience, and thoroughly understand all phases of cotton manufacturing. Excellent references. Address No. 3606.

WANT position as superintendent, overseer of carding or spinning. Excellent references to show ability and character. Address No. 3607.

WANT position as overseer carding and spinning. Many years' experience and am thoroughly competent to handle either process. References. Address No. 3608.

WANT position as master mechanic. Understand both steam and electric plant, and can handle large or small mill. Address No. 3609.

WANT position as superintendent or carder and spinner. Now employed, but wish larger place. Good references. Address No. 3610.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Age 38, good habits, steady worker. Good references, 15 years' experience and qualifications. Address No. 3611.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Good weaver of long experience. Can handle wide variety of fabrics. Address No. 3612.

WANT position as overseer large cloth room. Thirteen years' experience on all kinds of white goods. Age 32, married, 13 years as overseer. Best of references. Address No. 3613.

WANT position as overseer carding. Have had 24 years' experience, textile education, 3 years on tire duck. Best of references. Address No. 3614.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning. Excellent worker, long experience, good references. Address No. 3615.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning, or superintendent of good yarn mill. Good references to show past record and experience. Address No. 3616.

WANT position as overseer spinning. North Carolina preferred. Am thoroughly experienced in spinning and have handled rooms in some of the best mills in North Carolina. Fine references. Address No. 3617.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Competent, experienced man who can get real results. Good references. Address No. 3618.

WANT position as master mechanic. Long experience in both steam and electric plants. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 3619.

WANT position as superintendent of medium sized mill on white work, or carder and spinner in larger mill. Excellent references to show character and ability. Address No. 3620.

WANT position as assistant to superintendent, agent or president. Long experience as mill man, stenographer, general office man. Textile college and I. C. S. courses. References. Address No. 3621.

WANT position as superintendent or spinner. 18 years an overseer and superintendent. Present job for two years. Have run some of the best jobs in the South. Wish change of locality. Piedmont section preferred. Address No. 3622.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving, white or colored, plain or fancy work. Have handled some of the best jobs in the Carolinas and can get results. Best of references. Address No. 3623.

WANT position as master mechanic. Competent man of long experience in mill and machine work. Address No. 3624.

WANT position as superintendent or traveling salesman. Now employed, but

have good reasons for wishing to change. Fin. references. Address No. 3625.

WANT position as overseer weaving in medium size mill or second hand in large mill making sheetings, prints, pajama checks. Experienced on both plain and Draper looms. Can come on short notice. References show I can deliver the goods. Address No. 3626.

WANT position as assistant superintendent of large weaving mill, or superintendent of yarn mill; would consider place as overseer spinning. Age 38, with long experience on all kinds of cotton goods and yarns. Good references. Address No. 3627.

WANT position as overseer carding, weaving or spinning. Am textile graduate of I. C. S. and have had two years in one of the best mills in the South. Young, ambitious and a hustler. Address No. 3628.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill, or overseer carding. Practical man of long experience and training and can get excellent results. Address No. 3629.

WANT position as overseer carding, or spinning, or both. Now employed, but wish larger place. References to show character and ability and past record. Address No. 3630.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer weaving. Have had long experience on both positions and have an excellent record in some of the best mills in the South. Can come on short notice. Good references. Address No. 3631.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Experienced on both plain and fancy goods, can get quantity production of excellent quality. Satisfactory references to show ability, training and character. Address No. 3632.

WANT position as superintendent. Am thoroughly trained man, of good executive ability and am capable of getting good results. Wish to correspond with mill needing high class man. Address No. 3633.

WANT position as overseer carding. Good carder, good manager of help and have had necessary experience to enable me to handle large room on efficient basis. Excellent references. Address No. 3634.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Thoroughly familiar with all classes of goods and can furnish best of references. Address No. 3635.

WANT position as overseer weaving, or would take second hand's place in large room. Familiar with all details of weaving room, experienced on wide variety of fabrics. Best of reference. Address No. 3636.

WANT position as overseer carding, or second hand in large room. Can give excellent references as to character and ability. Address No. 3638.

WANT position as overseer carding, or spinning, or both. Married man, settled, three workers in family. Now employed, but am capable of handling a larger job. Good references. Address No. 3639.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Familiar with wide variety of fabrics, good manager of help, excellent past record. Address No. 3640.

WANT position as superintendent, assistant superintendent, or designer. Over 25 years' experience in this line. Can make practically any class goods made on a loom. Would be glad to correspond with mill needing expert superintendent. Excellent references. Address No. 3641.

WANT position as superintendent yarn mill or overseer carding in large mill. Good carder, excellent manager of help, long practical experience and good record as successful superintendent and overseer. Address No. 3642.

WANT position as superintendent, or carder. Now employed as overseer and giving satisfaction, but want larger mill. Long years of experience as both overseer and superintendent. Excellent references. Address No. 3643.

WANT position as superintendent. High class mill man who wants connection with mill that appreciates quality and quantity production and all around ability to keep plant running smoothly. Best of references. Address No. 3644.

WANT position as overseer carding. Energetic, well trained mill man who thoroughly understands all phases of efficient carding. Address No. 3645.

WANT position as overseer carding. Settled man of good habits, well trained and of long practical experience. First class references. Address No. 3646.

WANT position as superintendent, or would consider well paying place as

carder or spinner. Experienced superintendent who has handled some of the best jobs in the South. A-1 references. Address No. 3647.

WANT position as superintendent in mill requiring services of thoroughly competent man, on yarn or cloth. Married, temperate, hard worker and economical, can secure results. Over 10 years as superintendent of best mills. Best of references. Address No. 3648.

WANT position as superintendent, or overseer large weave room. Long experience in both positions. Efficient, practical and can get fine results. Best of references. Address No. 3649.

WANT position as carder, spinner or both, or superintendent of 30,000 spindles. Now running 56,000-spindle spinning room. On present job for three years, and am giving satisfaction, but have excellent reason for wanting to change. References. Address No. 3651.

WANT position as carder, or would take second hand in large room. Good man who thoroughly understands card room in every particular. Address No. 3652.

WANT position as superintendent of medium sized mill, weave plant preferred, or assistant superintendent in large mill. Competent to handle either place. Good references. Address No. 3653.

WANT position as carder and spinner, or both. Long practical experience, good manager of help, excellent references. Address No. 3654.

WANT position as superintendent, carder or spinning. Now employed in first class mill, but want larger job. Excellent references. Address No. 3655.

WANT position as overseer spinning on medium numbers hosiery yarns. Can give first class references from present and past employers. Address No. 3656.

WANT position as master mechanic or electrician. Long experience in large mill shops, can handle either steam or electric plant. Good references. Address No. 3657.

WANT position as superintendent of medium size mill, or as assistant superintendent or weaver in large mill, either plain or fancy work. Good references as to character and ability. Address No. 3658.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer weaving. Experienced on plain and fancy goods, know how to get quality production at low cost. Good references. Address No. 3659.

WANT position as assistant superintendent or overseer weaving. Now employed as weaver in room having 784 looms, with dobby heads on 448 of them. Age 35, long experience as loom fixer, second hand and assistant superintendent. Familiar with plain and drill goods, pajama checks, shirting, skirting, sateen, gabardine, marquisettes and other goods woven on plain and dobby looms. I. C. S. graduate. Best of references. Address No. 3660.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer spinning. Good man of long experience who can successfully handle your mill or spinning room. Address No. 3661.

WANT position as superintendent. Long experience as such in number of large mills in South and can give good references showing ability and character. Address No. 3662.

WANT position as carder or spinner on white work only. Long experience and can get results. Address No. 3663.

WANT position as superintendent, carder or spinner. Have had long experience as both superintendent and overseer and can show excellent record and qualifications. Fine references. Address No. 3664.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Experienced on wide variety of fabrics and am first class weaver in every respect. Good references. Address No. 3665.

WANT position as carder or spinner, or both. Now giving satisfaction in good mill, but want larger job. Address No. 3666.

WANTED—Clerical position by married man, four years' mill work. Competent for paymaster or buyer of supplies. Thoroughly familiar with general office work. Address 3667.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Now employed, but wish larger place. Familiar with wide variety of fabrics and can give references to show character and past record. Address No. 3668.

WANT position as superintendent. Have successfully handled during past six years one of the best mills in the South. Have excellent reasons for making a change. Wish to correspond with mill needing high class man, who is thoroughly competent to take entire charge of mill. Address No. 3669.

WANT position as card room overseer or master mechanic, or both in small mill. Can furnish excellent references as to character and ability. Address No. 3670.

WANT position as superintendent. Long experience as superintendent and am capable, practical man who has always gotten results. Good references to show excellent past record. Address No. 3671.

WANT position as roller coverer. Long experience in this work enables me to take charge of your shop and do your work efficiently. Fine references. Address No. 3672.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Now have night job, but wish day run. Twenty-six years experience as weaver, 11 years as overseer. Can handle help well. Prefer job with Draper looms. Good references. Address No. 3673.

WANT position as superintendent or would take carding and spinning. Textile college graduate, long practical experience in good mills. Excellent references. Address No. 3674.

WANT position, any size mill, as overseer carding and spinning. Colored or white work. Several years' experience as overhauler of carding, spinning and weaving. A-1 references. Address No. 3675.

WANT position as superintendent or general manager. Many years' experience in both positions. Am thoroughly qualified to handle mill on efficient basis. Best of references. Address No. 3676.

WANT position as superintendent of small yarn mill or weaving plant, or overseer weaving. Married, age 39. Good references. Address No. 3677.

WANT position as overseer cloth room. Have had 15 years' experience as overseer in South Carolina and can furnish best of references. Can come on short notice. Address No. 3678.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer spinning. Long experience on both jobs and can show excellent record. Can come on short notice. Address No. 3679.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill, or would take overseer carding. Have been overseer for long term of years and thoroughly understand my business. Good references. Address No. 3680.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Experienced on fancy colored goods, sheetings, drills, can handle either Draper or Crompton and Knowles looms. Age 47, have family. Best of references. Have been in weave room 39 years, 18 years as overseer. Address No. 3781.

WANT position as overseer carding. Hard working, competent man, who has had necessary experience to handle card room on efficient basis. References. Address No. 3782.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Plain or fancy work, familiar with all Southern made goods. Fine references as to character and ability. Address No. 3683.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Plain goods preferred. Capable, experienced man with excellent record. Good references. Address No. 3684.

WANT position as superintendent, weaver or spinner. Long practical experience in number of good mills. Now employed, but can change on short notice. Best of references. Address No. 3685.

WANT position as carder, spinner, or both. can give satisfactory references showing Dependable man of settled habits who ability to handle job. Address No. 3686.

WANT position as carder or spinner, or both. Age 48, married, 20 years' experience as carder and spinner on both white and colored work. Now employed as carder. Good manager of help and have fine references. Address No. 3687.

WANT position as superintendent. Practical mill man of long experience and can show results on job. Good habits and hard worker. Best of references. Address No. 3688.

WANT position as overseer carding, or second hand in large room. I. C. S. graduate, good character and man of settled habits. Steady and experienced worker. Address No. 3689.

WANT position as superintendent or carder and spinner. Am thorough and practical man and can handle anything in the mill. Have handled some of the best mills in South. Now employed, but want better equipped plant. Address No. 3690.

WANT position as overseer spinning with medium sized mill making hosiery yarn. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 3691.

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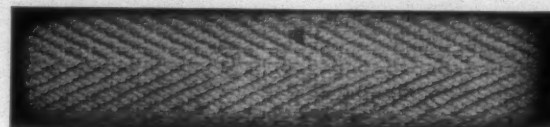
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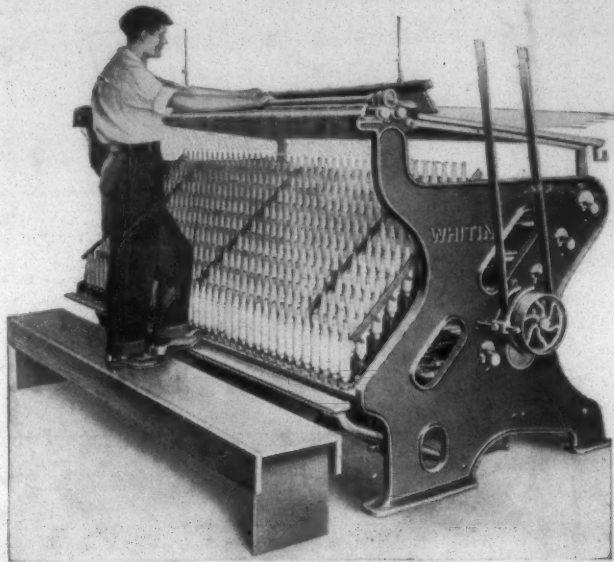
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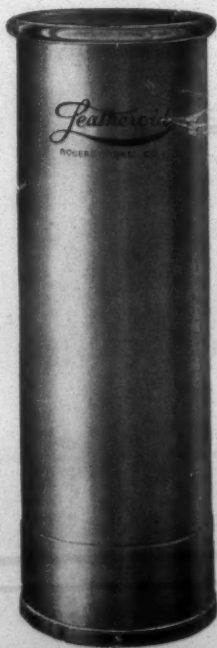
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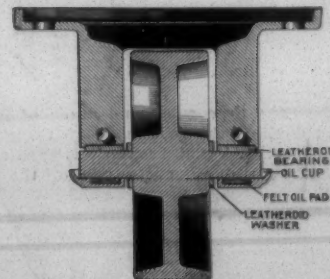
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